THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,732—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 9-30 p.m.	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
31st Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st ,,	ARCADIA	7000	...	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
26th ,,	*MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	...	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th ,,	ARABIA	8000	...	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th ,,	MEDINA	12500	...	...

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
1st March	MOREA	11000	...	...
8th ,,	PERSIA	8000	...	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th ,,	*ARCADIA	7000	...	...
22nd ,,	MANTUA	11000	...	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
12th ,,	MOLDAVIA	10000	...	...
19th ,,	MALOJA	12500	...	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	...	...
10th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and farther information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	E. Sebarich	1st Nov

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
Gablonz	8000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st April
Semiramis	3999	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
Gablonz	8000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th ,,
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st June

ORDINARY LINE vis KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar
Austria	7688	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 750
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 903 ,, 1038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 525
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... ,, 633 ,, 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... ,, 675
To London via Trieste ..... ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. ,, 832 ,, 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothard, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
China	6017	N. Giurevich	6th Sept.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch..,Annas 14 per ,, *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge Rs. 3 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers, Tons, Sailing, Date, Time, Route via	
Kasara...	1195 Thurs. 29th August 9 a.m.
Lhasa ...	2184 Friday 30th August † 6 a.m. direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 29th August, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. Baroda 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 4th September, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
(Monthly.)

S. S "Pentakota." 3418 tons, on Thursday 5th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA,

S. S. "Lawada" 2269 Tons on 28th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
27th August, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	19 ,,
*City of Glasgow	6529	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	18 ,,
City of Athens	5594	15 March	...
City of Poona (Tw. Screw)	8500	.....	5 April
*City of Lahore	6875	16 April	14 ,,
City of Benares	6973	.....	23 ,,
*City of Calcutta	7631	5 May	3 May
*City of Marseilles (Tw. Screw)	8800	15 ,,	13 ,,
City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 ,,
City of York	7810	.....	31 ,,
Trafford Hall	5321	29 May	...
City of London	9000	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES,	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	573	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	452	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or About
a Markgraf	3630	Jantzen	2nd Sept. 1912.
Somali	2655	Kasch	17th Sept. 1912.
a Praesident	3310	Schutt	2nd Oct. 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay 19th August, 1912.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,300,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Serambau
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpar	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Hankow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY, 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtian (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE YOURSELVES!

Insure yourselves against disappointment in regard to the choice of a pianoforte. We will give you the best advice in the choice of an instrument and we can guarantee absolute satisfaction as to superb tone, perfect touch, splendid construction and lasting qualities.

DEFERRED PAYMENTS

are accepted on a scheme of which we are the pioneers in India and which we have maintained for over 30 years to the advantage and satisfaction of our numerous clientele.

THE BEST POLICY

is to secure the highest value for your money and that is what we offer you. It is the soundest plan to get a piano that you can reply on and appreciate.

SUITABLE PREMIA

or monthly instalments are arranged according to the convenience and wishes of our clients, so that the highest-grade Pianos even are brought, by our system, within the means of all

THE ANNUITY SYSTEM.

This is good in its way, but you do not get possession at once, as you do under our system. With us you have not got to wait.

SURRENDER VALUE.

There is no depreciation in the surrender value. We give you full value and possession and surrender a valuable well-built, high-grade Piano as soon as formalities are concluded.

IMMEDIATE REALIZATION.

You have the satisfaction of immediate realization, of possession at once, while you pay at your convenience. That is the advantage of our system.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

PIANO, ORGAN, AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

In Enormous Demand since 1870.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood. Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all skins diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 61 Hornby Road. (opp: Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

Is it fair to yourself to neglect the slightest touch of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA?
Is it fair to your friends?
You cannot take chances.

CONSIDER YOUR HEALTH IN

India, at the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA, and take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-Sans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers or of,

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

BRITISH SUPREMACY.

The Original Pneumatic Tyre

IS THE

DUNLOP

Reject alien and inferior Imitations.

Ever since its introduction nearly a quarter of a Century ago, the Original Pneumatic Tyre, the Dunlop, has been and is being fitted by all manufacturers and car owners who, from past experience know that no other Tyre gives the same satisfaction.

MONGINI BROTHERS CAKE SPECIALITIES.

From 1lb. and upwards may be had Fresh daily if ordered before 9 a.m.

GATEAU YOLANDA—(a Lemon Tea Cake.)
GATEAU CAPRICE—(Chocolate Flake Cake.)
GATEAU CONVERSATION—(Custard Cream Cake.)
GATEAU NOISETTE—(Hazelnut Praline Cake.)
GATEAU JAPONAIS—Pineapple Iced Cake.)
GATEAU MOKA—(Coffee Cream Cake.)

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

Telephone No. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms,

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. " TRAFFORD HALL,"

ARRIVED on 26th August, 1912.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, and within one week of their being landed otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 26th August, 1912.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

AS the 15th September is a Jain Holiday, the AUCTION SALE of the PORBANDAR STATE JEWELLERY, is put off to the 25th SEPTEMBER.

VAJ SIRUNLA,
KALIANRAE JETHA BAKSHI,
Joint Administrators,
Porbandar State.

Porbandar, 16th August, 1912.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17 and 18 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 3rd September, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1912.
2.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
5.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th August to the 3rd September 1912, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1912.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17,18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 3rd September, 1912, at 3-45 P.M., (S. T.), when the following Resolution will be submitted:—

THAT the Secretaries and Treasurers Commission be calculated at 10 per cent. on the Nett profits of the Company prior to deduction of any allowance for depreciation, and the same to have retrospective effect from the 1st October, 1907.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th August, 1912.

HALLO!
WHERE ARE YOU OFF TO!

ABBA!

WHICH ONE?

OH! DON'T you know the OLDEST and most popular TAILORS' and OUTFITTERS' SHOP! ABBA is an household word amongst Europeans, Parsees, Hindoos and Mahomedans alike. Go to

HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co.,
Esplanade Cross Road, BOMBAY

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

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BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

BANKS.

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BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

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AUCTION SALE of valuable landed Property at Mahim near the Railway Station and Plots of Vacant Land near Lake Pokhran in the Village of Majuda, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., Receiver appointed in suit No. 962 of 1911 (Dadabhoy F. Acharvalla and others vs. Framji R. Dalal and others) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell on the undermentioned times and dates the following landed properties at the following places and belonging to the estate of the late Mr. S. N. Ghandy.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 5 p.m. (S T.), on the Premises.

PARTICULARS OF MAHIM PROPERTY.

(1) All that piece or parcel of land or ground or Oart called or known as Bhendy Bunder with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses and bungalows standing thereon situate at Modi in Mahim in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 495 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Collector's Old Nos. 579 and 122 and New No. 3816 and New Survey No. 1-110 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under Ward No. 5776 (1) and 5776 (2) and Street No. 252 and 252A, respectively, and bounded on or towards the East by the wire and beyond that the property of Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway on the West and North by the Oart of Pandurang Vitheba and on or towards the South by the public passage.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1912 at 5 p.m. (S.T.). on the Premises.

PARTICULARS OF VACANT PLOTS AT THANA.

(2) All those several pieces of land or ground situate lying and being near the Lake of Pokhran in the village of Majuda, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration District of the Sub-Registrar of Salsette Thana assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under the following Nos.:—

Survey Nos.	Sub or Pot Nos.	Total area Goonthas.
272	1	9¾
274	1	5½
	2	26
	F 1	8½
	1	37
	2	6
	F 1	1½
	10	7½
	11	12
	13	8½
277	5	1½
	8	8½
	4	11½
	F 7	3½
278	5	21½
	6	12½
	8	8
	10	19½
	F 3	3½
291	1	A 3—29½ G
	F 1	do —12½
	2	do —29½
	3	do — 5½
	4	do — 6½
	5	do — 1½
415	1	do — 4
273	F 1	do 6— 8
276	1	do 7—28
do	5	do 7—26

For farther particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji, Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable furniture etc.

On THURSDAY the 29th August, at 2 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, next to Messrs King and Co. the valuable teakwood and blackwood mahoganized furniture, such as sets of drawing-room, sofas and chairs, side and corner cabinets, round, writing and side tables, hatstand, show cases, single and double almyrahs, clothes and hanging, presses, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, easy and light chairs, carpets, phonograph etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE of the right, title and interest of the insolvent in the unrecovered outstanding as per list.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Govind Krisnaji Dhole, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 29th inst. at 5 p.m., S T., the right, title and interest of the above insolvent in the unrecovered outstanding amounting to Rs. 5,663-6-9 as per list.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of the sale.

For farther particulars and the list of the outstandings apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs K. F. Seervai and Nadirshaw B. Vakil, Receivers appointed in Suit No. 129 of 1910, (Dhunbai vs Byramji), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1912, at 4 p. m. (S. T.) the following valuable jewellery such as:—

1 diamond neclace, 1 pair bootties with single large diamonds, 1 pair gold bangles set with pearls, 1 pair bootties set with diamonds and a ruby, (ruby in 1 bootie missing) 1 large earring, set with diamond, 3 gold rings set with stone, 1 gold neck chain of two strings, 1 pair gold bangles, 1 gold neck chain, 1 gold neck chain with large coin, 1 gold neck chain.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

The jewellery will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th August, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE ON THURSDAY, 29th August at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.)

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On THURSDAY the 29th August at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the 2nd floor of "Century Building" opposite J. N. Petit's Library, on Hornby Road, Fort, valuable French polished furniture such as single and double door almyrahs, cabinet, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, bentwood chairs, cane and leather lined sofas, book case, marble and tile topped tables and tea-poys, revolving top office table and revolving chair, operation table, figure glass partition screen, chest-of-drawers, etc.

The property of Dr. Jal S. Vakil proceeding Home and others.

The above is on view.

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Bombay, 27th August, 1912.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ... ,,	3-8 do.
Third Insertion... ... ,,	3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ... ,,	2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ... ,,	2-0 do.
Minimum charge ... ,,	6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1½ Per Inch.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX. CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [26TH AUG. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
20 Bars Silver	Rs. 39,000	London via Karachi	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 23rd Aug., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	19	23,019
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	31	37,128

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market continues quiet, and rates are unchanged at 1s. 4d. T.T. 1s. 4 1–32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There is little business doing. The Banks will be closed to-morrow it being a Public Holiday.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months'sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. 15th Sept
Do. do France	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147 1-2
Shanghai „	...200 3-4
Japan „	...150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet at 96 5-16 for Cash and 96 1-4 for the Settlement, and has declined about 1-16 to 1-8 during the day, and closes as under. A small business has been done.

We quote :—

Cash ...	Rs. 96 3 0	to 96 4 0	
1st Settlement ...	„ 96 2 0		
2nd „ ...	„ 95 15 0	to 96 0 0	

BULLION :—

The London market for Bar Silver on Saturday closed unchanged at 28 5-8 for ready and 28 9-16 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 63 1-4. The local opened quiet but steady at about Saturday's closing rates, and closes as under for ready and forward. There has not been much business doing. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs. 24 0 3	
Australian „ ...	...	„ 24 0 0	
Sovereigns „ ...	...	„ 15 0 0	
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	„ 72 5 0	
1st Settlement ...	...	„ 72 6 0	
2nd Settlement ...	...	„ 72 11 0	
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready ...	...	„ 81 11 0	
1st Settlement ...	...	„ 81 12 0	
2nd Settlement ...	...	„ 82 1 0	

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Closing prices in the home markets on Saturday showed little or no change. Weather and crop reports from America continue conflicting and private telegrams give little information. Further fluctuations are likely, and we are still of opinion that the neighbourhood of 6d. for New Year months is a buying price. The local market opened quiet but steady with good Broach qouted Rs. 300 for selling but there were no buyers in the bazaar at this price. The market has remained steady during the day with little business doing and prices close as under.

Ready cotton is also steady with a moderate demand by mills.

The market will be closed to-morrow for Cocoanut Day.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	307 March
Good M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	300 1-2 Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	„	295-6 Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	... „	292 „
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	„	286 „
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	„	283 „
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	„	271-2 „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	„	261-2 „
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... „	263 „
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... „	265 Dec.
„ „ „ ...	... „	273 Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	„	249 Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	„	292 Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns ...	„	268 „
Good M. G. Westerns ...	„	278 „

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	...	Dull.
Estimated Sales ...	...	6,000
Total Imports ...	...	3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept. 6 32 —02	Sept.-Oct. 6 19 —01	Oct.-Nov. 6 15 —02
Nov.-Dec. 6 11 —01	Dec.-Jan. 6 11 —01	Jan.-Feb. 6 12 —01
Feb.-Mar. 6 13 —01	Mar.-Apr 6 14 —01	Apr.-May. 6 15 —01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is easier and prices have declined.

We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	10 8 0	B.T.
September ...	... „	11 1 9	B.T.
April-May 1913 ...	... „	10 8 6	„

RAPESEED :—Quiet and easier.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913	...Rs.	8 3 6	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	... „	8 0 0	B.T.
Yellow „ „	... „	9 0 0	„

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	55 0 0	
Black Kutni ...	... „	48 0 0	

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	... „ Rs.	12 8 0	B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	39 0 0	

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	... „	27 0 0	
Forward ...	... „	24 8 0	D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet.

We quote :—

Jan.-Feb. Bold	... Rs.	45 0 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	7 15 0	B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 6 3	B. T.
„ Delhi Aug-Sept ...	„	5 5 3	„
„ „ May 1913 ...	„	5 8 0	„

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,742 1-2
Bank of India	64
Central Bank of India Ld. ...	32
Eastern Bank	88
Indian Specie	69

MILLS.

David	493 3-4
Fazulbhai Mills	430 X. D.
Kohinoor	852 1-2
Manockji Petit	3,030
New Great Eastern	295
Standard	1,375

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	175
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	184
Bombay S N Co Ordy ...	292 1-2
Port Canning	775
Treacher and Co	460
Tata Hydro E P S Co., Pref ...	490

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	543 3-4

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton ...	...	920	bales.
Wheat ...	...	36,652	cwts.
Linseed ...	...	7,712	„
Rapeseed ...	...	1,698	„
Gingellyseed ...	...	13	„
Poppyseed ...	...	468	„
Groundnuts...	...	1,260	„
Castorseed ...	...	4,868	„
Rice ...	...	7,264	„
Myrabollams..	...	387	„
Cottonseed ...	...	2,698	„
Mowrasee ...	...	792	„
Gram ...	...	3,914	„
Joowar ...	...	1,752	„
Maize ...	...	Nil	„
Barley ...	...	2,473	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 24th Aug 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 17th Aug. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 17. Rs.	Aug. 24. Rs.
Capital paid up	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,19,98,301	1,48,43,757
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	10,47,37,370	10,94,79,013
Post Bills	4,280	4,390
Sundries	18,65,160	18,56,622
	13,92,05,111	14,67,83,791
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,44,48,729	2,42,25,674
Other authorised Securities	68,860	68,860
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,10,16,010	1,07,33,360
Loans do. do.	4,49,80,471	4,43,40,619
Bills discounted and purchased	1,79,85,098	1,71,12,360
Dead Stock	2,24,675	2,24,675
Stamps	4,739	4,609
Bullion	14,55,253	13,33,000
Balances with other Banks	7,18,648	5,96,109
Sundries	1,32,716	1,11,308
Cash	3,81,60,412	4,79,78,217
	13,52,05,111	14,67,83,791

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th Aug., 1912, as compared with the statement of 13th Aug. 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 13. Rs. a. p.	Aug. 20. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,83,00,000 0 0	1,83,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head office.	1,99,35,412 14 4	1,78,18,765 3 0
Other Deposits, &c	18,20,57,775 13 10	18,21,91,584 10 9
Bank Post Bills, &c	9,05,519 10 0	6,04,955 2 9
Sundries	15,18,031 6 11	15,63,808 2 1
	24,27,16,739 13 1	24,04,79,113 2 7
ASSETS.		
Govt. Securities other authorised Investments	2,32,38,050 0 0	2,31,67,295 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	51,27,062 0 0	68,82,256 6 0
Accounts of Credit on do	3,52,74,738 9 5	3,51,09,127 3 8
Bills discounted, &c	3,71,91,278 14 1	3,69,00,412 4 8
Balances with other Banks	2,96,83,100 3 6	3,23,57,949 12 7
Bullion	39,89,817 11 7	43,91,383 10 2
Dead Stock	24,98,945 5 7	25,09,849 2 7
Stamps	11,492 1 17	11,019 5 0
Sundries	4,64,441 2 7	4,64,664 5 2
Cash, &c., at Head Office	13,74,78,926 0 2	14,17,53,957 1 10
Cash, &c., at Branches	10,52,37,813 12 11	9,86,85,156 0 9
	24,27,16,739 13 1	24,04,79,113 2 7

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	15,23,534	Decrease.
Government at Branches	5,23,114	Do.
Other Deposits	1,33,809	Increase.
Post Bills	3,00,564	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	16,34,439	Increase.
Loans	1,65,611	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	2,90,866	Do.
Mercantile Bills	26,74,849	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	1,14,14,859	Decrease
Do. at Branches	48,62,201	Increase.

Percentage 48,81,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PHILBY—Aug 24, at No. 5, Campbell Park, Bombay, the wife of Lt. R. M. Philby, Royal Indian Marine, of a son.

DEATH.

ROBERTS—Aug 25, at St. George's Hospital, Allan Leonard Shuttleworth Roberts, (of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants), aged 34.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

TOVEY—Aug 20th, at Trimulgherry, Deccan, David, the Infant son of Captain and Mrs. G. S. Tovey, aged 4 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Occoanut Holiday; Hindu Narli Purnima.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Matches: A. Team vs. Byculla Club; B. Team vs. P. and O. C. Club.

Harwood League Football: Warwicks vs. Byculla.

Fifth Extra Race Meeting at Poona.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim: "A lie is like a snowball; the farther you roll it, the bigger it becomes."—M. Duther.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

The P. and O. Co.'s. s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 16th instant, left Adenat 7 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next at 2-30 p. m.

STRING BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	The Light Horse ... Von Blon
Overture	Sacredi ... Rossini
Valse	Septembra ... Godin
Selection	The Dollar Princess ... Fall
Dance	In the Shadows ... Finck
Intermezzo	Cupid's Garden ... Eugene
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs ... Williams
Japanese Romance	Poppies ... Moret

THE COCOANUT FAIR.—The annual cocoanut fair will take place to-day at the Esplanade Maidan.

KING GEORGE V'S ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.—A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held in the Municipal Council Hall on Wednesday, at 5-30 p. m.

A EUROPEAN'S PLIGHT.—Fredrick W. Burslem (48), a European, was found lying ill on the roadside at Kalbadevie on Sunday evening, and was removed to the European General Hospital.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.—A meeting of the Bombay Young Men's Mahomedan Association was held on Sunday the 25th inst. at the Anjuman Islam School Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Habibur Rehmankhan, when the following telegram was sent to the Secretary to the Government of India: "The Young Men's Mohammedan Association in meeting assembled on the 25th regrets the decision of the Secretary of State for withholding affiliation to and change in name of the Moslem University and requests 'reconsideration of same."

MISSING CART DRIVER.—Baboo Baloo, a carting agent, reports to the police that on Saturday last he loaded cart, No. 4,635 at the Docks with two boxes and two bales containing 'dhotars' valued at Rs. 1,650 and told the cartman Jusub, who gave his address at Kumbharvada, to go to Old Hanuman Lane. The complainant went to Old Hanuman Lane some time after, and found that the cart had not arrived. The cart-driver was searched for at Kumbharvada, but could not be found.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s.s. "Surada" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow, Wednesday the 28th instant. Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Devanha" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a.m. on the same day. Parcel-mail for China closes at the same hour.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Australien" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a.m. on Thursday the 29th instant. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

DEATH OF A LOCAL GOLFER.—It is with much regret that golfers and many others will notice the announcement in to-day's pages of the death of Mr. Allan L. S. Roberts. Educated at Greenock Academy, he was thereafter articled to Messrs. Welsh, Walker and Macpherson, Chartered Accountants of that town. He completed his training with Messrs. John Mann and Son, Glasgow, with whom he served until the came to Bombay. He arrived in this country in the beginning of 1904 as Assistant to Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., Chartered. Accountants. While with Messrs. Ferguson and Co. he was chiefly associated with the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, the Underwriters' Association and the Salvage Corps Association, for which they act as Secretaries. He was very popular with a large circle of friends. Mr. Roberts was an enthusiastic and successful golfer and on several occasions annexed the "St. Andrew's" Medal, St. George's Medal and the "MacDonald" Cup, and played a particularly strong game in the Nasik Week last year. He was Golf Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana for some time and was one of the most consistent and steady golfers in the Club. He leaves a widow, for whom the deepest sympathy is felt.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The current week's programme is another success in the selection of items suited to the tastes of the various classes of the people that visit the Excelsior—perhaps, the most cosmopolitan audience in the world. It was, however, difficult on Saturday night to come to a conclusion as to which of the two films "Their Lives for Gold" or "Rory O'More" occupied first place in the public fancy: but Sunday's and Monday's audiences settled the matter in favour of the latter, the magnificent scenery of Killarney and its Lakes lending no doubt considerable character to the pathos of the romance of Rory and Kathelen, while the sacrifice made by the priest on the gallows to enable Rory to escape the noose at the supreme moment and the farewell to Erin combined tragedy and drama in an emotional manner. The former film illustrates a series of thrilling occurrences, which keep the audience spell-bound with excitement. The comic element is well supplied in two films, which, with the Animated Gazette and the Olympic Sports, complete an excellent hour's entertainment.

Engineer-Lieut E. F. Briggs, who was appointed to the Aviation School at Eastchurch on May 21 from the "Superb," battleship, has been awarded his pilot certificate by the Royal Aero Club on carrying out the qualifying flights on a Short biplane. Lieut and Commander. P.A. Shepherd will relinquish the command of torpedo-boat No. 7 (Nore Defence flotilla) at Sheerness on Aug. 17 to proceed to the Central Flying School, Salisbury Plain, for a course of aviation.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Re Keshowji Poonja.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed an appeal presented on behalf of Keshowji Poonja, against the order passed by Mr. Justice Beaman on the 20th August, 1912, refusing to release the appellant on bail.

Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandby and Co., appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Wadia, instructed by Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the respondent.

In the suit filed by Lalji Nensi Ladha against Keshowji Poonja and others, Mr. Justice Beaman passed a decree against the appellant for a sum of Rs. 5,337, with interest and costs.

On his lordship delivering his judgment, Mr. Wadia, counsel for plaintiff, made an application under order 21, rule 11 of the Civil Procedure Code for the arrest of the judgment debtor on the ground that he was a native of Catch and might leave the jurisdiction of the Court. This application was offered by Mr. Bahadurji, who said that the judgment debtor had been carrying on business in Bombay for several years and was at present employed by a respectable firm, and that his client was prepared to give the necessary security.

The Court fixed the security at Rs. 5,000, and Mr. Bahadurji submitted that this amount was excessive and asked that the security might be fixed at Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000. Mr. Bahadurji farther moved the Court under Section 55, clause 4 of the Civil Procedure Code for the release of his client on his furnishing the security. He said his client was going to apply for the benefit of the Insolvency Act and that under clause 4 of section 55, it was imperative on the part of the Court to release the judgment debtor on his furnishing the necessary security.

The judgment debtor was at this stage arrested by a Sheriff's bailiff and placed before the Court.

Both Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Wadia, stated that they understood the Court to have granted the application for release on a security of Rs. 5,000 being furnished, but that the court had refused the prayer for the smaller amount of security made by Mr. Bahadurji.

The solicitors for the judgment debtor accordingly went to the Prothonotary and offered the necessary security, who refused to accept it on the ground that the Court had absolutely refused the prayer for release.

Mr. Bahadurji then moved the Court for a correct interpretation of its orders, and was told that the order of the Court was to the effect that release had been refused.

Mr. Bahadurji pointed out that the lower court had acted irregularly in committing the judgment debtor to jail before execution of the court's decree had taken place. The judgment debtor had made an application to the Commissioner in Insolvency proceedings, who had postponed the granting of a provisional order of protection, pending compliance with the usual formalities. He submitted that the lower court was bound to release the judgment debtor on his furnishing the necessary security. Mr. Wadia, complained that his client had been unnecessarily dragged into the Appellate Court. He did not contradict Mr. Bahadurji's statement, that the counsel and solicitors present in the court understood that the court had refused to reduce the amount of bail, prayed for by Mr. Bahadurji, but they did not think that the court had absolutely refused to release the judgment debtor.

The Chief Justice said that under Section 55, clause 4, when a judgment debtor expressed his intantion to be declared an insolvent and furnished security to the satisfaction of the court, and undertook within one month to apply for an insolvency order, then the court should release him from arrest. It appeared to the court that to refuse such an application was to shut out the judgment debtor from the benefits to which he was entitled under the terms of the section which appeared to their lordships to be imperative.

The court accordingly directed the judgment debtor to be released, on his furnishing a security of Rs. 5,000 to the satisfaction of the Prothonotary.

The Court ordered each party to bear its own costs.

A POLICE CONSPIRACY.

Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Rao disposed of the appeals, presented by Ganesh Narayen Dixit and four others, who were charged with fabricating and giving false evidence and abetment of the same. Mr. Hervey, the Sessions Judge of Sholapur, convicted and sentenced the accused to various terms of imprisonment. Against this order the accused appealed.

The Hon. Mr. Karandiker, with Mr. Shigne, appeared for the first accused. Mr. Shigne also represented the second accused. The third accused was not represented. Mr. Gharpure represented the fourth accused. Mr. D. B. Binning, with Mr. S. V. Bhandarkar, appeared for the fifth accused. Mr. L. H. Shah, the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was, that the first accused Dixit, who was a police sub-inspector, the second Maruti Bhimana, a police head constable, the third accused Gyni Appa, a police havildar, the fourth accused Sharnaya Shidaya Kapale, a money lender, and the fifth accused Balwant Nanaji, a police patel, conspired and combined together to procure the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of one Tukya Narayan Mang, for the offence of housebreaking and theft which they well knew that he had not committed.

On the 26th September, 1911, the first accused, who was then serving as city sub inspector, Sholapur, was placed on special duty by the District Superintendent of Police to hunt down certain absconding Kaikadis who were suspected of having committed a number of dacoities and thefts in the Sholapur District. For this purpose Dixit was allowed to choose his own party and he accordingly selected his own jamadar and havildar and seven naiks and constables, and proceeded with them to Pandharpur. At this time the town of Pandharpur was suffering from a severe visitation of plague, and the inhabitants were living in the fields or in other surrounding villages. On the night of the 29th October the house of one Appaji Eknath Paricharak was broken into by thieves, and sovereigns to the value at Rs. 10,000 and ornaments worth Rs. 50,000 were stolen. In the course of the investigation one Tukya Narayen a Mang was arrested and he is said to have admitted to belong to the gang of thieves, who had broken into Paricharak's house and to have shown the place where his share of the booty was hidden. Before a punch he dug the sandy bed of a watercourse, and ornaments worth about Rs. 4,720 were recovered and identified. Tukya was then placed before a magistrate for trial.

Meantime, the complainant Appaji, being thoroughly dissatisfied with the conduct of the police, carried on inquiries on his own account. It came to his knowledge that Sub-Inspector Dixit and his assistants were conspiring with the real thieves and had received a portion of the booty as a reward for shielding them. This having come to the notice of Mr. Kelly, the Superintendent of Police, he sent for Appaji and his informant, and took down their statements. Mr. Kelly then interviewed Tukya, who was undergoing his trial before the magistrate at Pandharpur, and came to the conclusion that Tukya was completely innocent. Tukya also made serious allegations against the present accused. The Superintendent having made enquiries was satisfied that the charges against the present accused were true. The District Magistrate also satisfied himself as to the truth of the allegation and all the accused were tried before the Sessions Judge.

The case against the first accused was that having discovered the perpetrators of the theft committed in Appaji Paricharak's house, he compelled them to share their booty with him, and then proceeded to arrest an innocent man, and prosecute him. The other accused are alleged to have assisted him in various ways in carrying out the plan, which he had formed.

Mr. Hervey, the Sessions Judge, agreeing with the assessors, found all the accused guilty and sentenced the first accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 3,000. The second and third accused were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. The fourth accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, and the fifth accused was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in delivering judgment, observed that the accused had wrongfully induced an innocent man to confess to a crime he had not committed by giving him a bribe of Rs. 100. The judgment of Mr. Hervey, showed that he had very carefully considered the evidence. The case, his lordship siad, disclosed an odious conspiracy in which the accused had placed avarice before honesty, and fraud brfore duty. The story of the defence was a stupid fiction. The case for the prosecution had fully established the guilt of all the accused. With regard to the sentences the court could not think of reducing the terms of imprisonment, even by a single day, or reduce the fines even to the extent of one rupee. Such exemplary punishments were necessary to put an end to cowardly practices by police officials, placed in responsible positions. Their lordships highly appreciated the work done by Mr. Kelly, the Superintendant of Police, in detecting and exposing the conspiracy and vindicating justice.

POLICE COURTS.

MRS. THORPE'S CASE.

Further Cross-Examination of Sharpe.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday resumed the hearing of the case in which Mrs. Thorpe, alias Mrs. Smith, alias Miss Norman Potter, was charged by Inspector Morris, C. I. D., with cheating the Manager of the Taj Mahal Hotel and the Manager of the Indian Motor Car Taxicab Company, Limited; in respect of Rs. 653 and Rs. 202, respectively.

Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, assisted by Superintendent Sullivan, prosecuted, while Mrs. Thorpe conducted her own defence.

Thomas Curran Sharpe, further cross-examined by by the accused, said he paid the bill in the Singapore hotel with his own money. A cheque for four hundred dollars, drawn by the Bishop of Malacca, in favour of the accused, was cashed by the accused, and the witness accompanied her. She gave him the money, but he did not pay his hotel bills with it. Witness was the first person to go to the Bishop of Malacca, requesting him not to prosecute the accused The witness had taken a note to Major General Stephenson. He could not say if witness or the General first went to the Bishop of Malacca. On last occasion, witness stated that the accused had all his money. By this witness meant that he had lost all his money through the accused. At Rangoon, the witness had a small Banking account.

And you were going to do business with leading Chinese merchants with that account ?

Witness : Am I bound to answer such questions?

The magistrate disallowed the question, and told the accused that she should only put relevant questions to the witness.

Witness continuing said the accused had paid his expenses on the journey from Rangoon to Bombay. While in Calcutta the witness was ill and Mrs. Thorpe paid his doctor's bill.

In Calcutta you called on some people with me and you remember how you were introduced ; it was a big jump. You were my son, rather an elevated position ?—I did not contradict your statement when you said I was your son.

Why was all luggage marked "T. A. Curran Sharpe ?"—Because you asked me to do it.

Re-examined by Mr. Sullivan, the witness said that the handwriting of the two letters purported to have been received from Colonel McKerrell differed materially. They did not appear to have been written in one hand.

The accused : Where are those letters ? Destroyed I suppose. And you did distroy them although they were so valuable?

Examined by Mr. Sullivan, C. G. Smith, Assistant Foreman, E. I. Railway, said he drew a salary of Rs. 130. With extras his income was Rs. 150 a month. He was formerly a bandsman in the Gloucestershire Regiment. He left in October. The accused was his wife. He married her in October 1910 at St. Thomas' Cathedral.

Who proposed ?—She.

The accused : Very clever, the witness is very well tutored.

The magistrate said that this remark was irrelevant.

Witness, continuing, said, the accused said she was a nurse and her father was the Principal Medical Officer at Mhow and her brother was a captain in the War. Office. She then visited Major Gardiner, Major of his regiment, and said she was witness' aunt. Witness subsequently asked the accused why she called herself his aunt. This was before their marriage. She stated that she had two South African medals, but she never wore them. After leaving the Foundling Home, she lived in the Hotel Majestic. One day she met a gentleman in witness' presence. He was, she said, Colonel Westcott, a dear old friend of her father. She paid Rs. 375 and purchased witness' discharge. Five minutes after they were married, she charged the witness with stealing a tea raped note. Before marriage he had afternoon tea with her and some times dinner at Veyseraï's. When charged with theft, witness went to the barracks and brought a sovereign to pay her hotel charges.

When did you start for honeymoon?—We did not start for a honeymoon at all.

Witness continuing said they first went to the Great Western Hotel, and then to the Hotel Majestic.

Did you ever promise to send her a cheque for Rs. 1,000?—No.

In January last where were you?—In Cawnpore.

In February?—Cawnpore.

In December?—I was at Rampur.

Your Name?—C. S. Smith.

Was it your name always?—No.

What is the other name?—Cyril Gothard Thompson.

What name did you get your discharge under?—Cyril Thompson.

Were the Gloscesters the first regiment you were in?—Yes.

Further inquiry was adjourned to Thursday next.

ALLEGED FORGED CHEQUES.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Morris, C. I. D., charged Ramaya Subramani Ayar, a typist in the employ of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, with cheating in respect of two forged cheques.

The complaint was that a cheque, drawn on Messrs. King King and Company and purported to be signed by Mr. J. M. Batting, an assistant in Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, was cashed by a chokra in the employ of Messrs Thos. Cook and Son, and the amount (Rs.75) of the cheque was handed over to the accused. The complainant subsequently discovered that a page had been removed from his cheque book, and had been filled in without his knowledge. His cheque book was kept in a drawer of his desk, to which many had an access.

The accused's defence was that one Mr. Jervis, an assistant in Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son had given him the cheque. Mr. Jervis denied having anything to do with the cheque.

Edward Gawthorne, son of an assistant in Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, also charged the accused on behalf of his father with cheating in respect of a cheque for Rs. 1,300 on the National Bank of India.

The accused admitted having cashed the cheque, but averred it was also given him by Jervis.

The Magistrate, in delivering judgment, said he had Mr. Jervis in the witness box and had seen his demeanour, from which he came to the conclusion that the defence was false. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75 or one month's further imprisonment. On the second charge the accused was convicted and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment the sentences to run consecutively.

ALLEGED MURDER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ganpat Dowlat, a Hindu syce, was again brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Salway with causing the death of one Sitaram Mahdu, also a syce, on the evening of the 13th instant, under circumstances already reported.

After recording the prosecution evidence, his Worship framed a charge of murder against the accused, and committed him to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

CULTIVATOR SENT TO JAIL.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. Frank Oliviera disposed of a case, in which Dr. Dinshaw M. Dastur, ophthalmist and oculist, charged one Ganpat Tukaram Gaekwar, a cultivator in the village of Loni, near Poona, with cheating in respect of Rs. 500.

Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. B. N. Athavle, pleaders, appeared for the complainant and Mr. R. Desai and Mr. Karandikar, pleaders of Poona, defended the accused.

The complainant's story was that he intended to plant a papai plantation on a large scale for medicinal purposes, and the accused, having come to know of it got himself introduced to him (the complainant) as an agriculturist, owning a large piece of land and agreed to grow papai there according to his requirements. An agreement was made between the parties in Bombay, whereby he agreed to pay to the accused Rs. 1,500 by three instalments for his labour and expenses, after the plantation had been completed The accused then saw him in Bombay and asked for a loan of Rs. 500, which sum he said was required to buy manure, which was being offered cheap. He refused to advance the amount on the accused's personal security, whereupon the accused represented to him that he would mortgage the land at Loni, which he said was his absolute property, and was unencumbered. On repeated representations of this character, the complainant advanced the sum and a mortgage-deed of the land was made and passed in favour of the complainant. Recently, the complainant discovered that only one-third of the plot of land belonged to the accused and even that had been mortgaged with possession to another man before the day of the assignment of the mortgage to him.

The defence was that the amount was paid as a part payment of the Rs. 1,500 and not as a loan on the mortgage. He said that the mortgage-deed was passed as a security for the due performance of the agreement.

His Worship, in delivering his judgment, said he believed the prosecution evidence, which was supported by documents and entries in the complainant's books. He convicted the accused and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CORRESPONDENCE

India's Two Famous Worthies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During the last month and a half India's two famous worthies departed this life after lifelong worries of public activities. Both of them have rendered signal services to the public in two different spheres ; what the late Mr. Hume was to political reform, the late Mr. Malabari was to social reform. Marble statues and oil paintings will no doubt be the usual form of memorial, but I would like to suggest, through the medium of your paper to the prominent citizens of Bombay that they should consider the idea of establishing an Academy in politics for properly instructing educated young men in political questions of the day, for as observed by an eminent English statesman, public life is fit for everybody who has a decent brain, a stout heart and persistent temper. It strengthens and deepens the sense of public duty and responsibility. They should as well establish an Institute in medicine with a library of choice selection of books for the benefit of the females in memory of Mr. Malabari, the founder of the Seva Sadan which is rendering useful service to the females in different directions. In this way both the worthies will be ever remembered by the public of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

ANANDRAO MANGESH.

Broach and its Rulers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a previous letter of mine I stated that the advent of Mr. Otto Rothfeld, our talented Collector, and of his able lieutenant, Mr. H. Denning had infused new life into the Municipal administration of Broach. The lethargy of the old Hindoo regime has now vanished, and a new order of things has been established in its place. Taxes, both direct and indirect, have been raised (as said) for the public good mainly through the instrumentality and exertions of Mr. Denning, Chairman of our Managing Committee and it is a thousand pities that before his work here had harldy begun Mr

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Chupra, 3954 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sealda, 3437 tons, Captain F. W. Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast Ports with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Baroda, 1849 tons, Captain C. S. Penny, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basreh, 17th August, via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3436 tons, Captain J. M. Main, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and five passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Barjora, 1908 tons, Captain C. Willis, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Greenock, 31st July, via Port Said, with ballast.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Alavi, 2324 tons, Captain T. S. Grey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Belle of Ireland, 2771 tons, Captain S. A. Weeks, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Ingleby, 2312 tons, Captain T. Lewis, sailed yesterday for Port Said for orders with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's steamer Nawab, 2041 tons, Captain H. E. Kass, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, the 24th August, 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 25.

Alovi	2324 Gray	Bo & P S N & Co
Barjora	1908 Willis	M M & Co
Baroda	1899 Penny	M M & Co
Chupra	3954 Henderson	M M & Co
Dunrobin	2319 Carr	
Dumra	762 Morrison	M M & Co
Gytheric	2598 Cassack	13-8...B Lang
Malda	1258 Bamber	M M & Co
Markgraf	2365 Tantzen	Durban...2-9 A S & Co
Nawab	2041 Kass	B Mahomedally & Co
Vinawa	2176 Gote-Tipper	M M & Co
Steenbergen	2455 Deyonge	Antwerp...7-9 T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 26.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Torrington	3619	Provs J	Antwerp	5-9	Mackintosh & Co
B Trafford Hall	3436	Main Kchi	29-8	K Nixon & Co
F Sealda	3438	Johnson	Jame	M M & Co
M Delta	4789	Martin		P & O Co
N Vellore	8168	Plough		R A Willis
Q Badrie	1613	Fisher	Repairing	Arabs Steamers Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Netherby Hall	2854	Henderson		K N & Co
5 Euphorbia	2444	Stevens		W & A G & Co
6 Brighton	2273	Thomas	Port Said	7-9 Sanday & Co
7 Habsburg	2095	Selevich		A L S N Co
8 Lawada	2124	Crookston	Calcutta	28-8 M M & Co
9 Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	28-8 P & O Co
10&11 Kandelfels	3604	Wittenburg		W & A G & Co
12&13 Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	P & O Co
14 Kasara	505	King	Busreh	29-8 M M & Co

H W V D

Lhasa	950 Manley	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
25	Barjora	Willis	Glock July 31
26	Baroda	Penny	Busreh Aug 17
	H M S Perseus	Talbot	Colombo Aug 21
	Trafford Hall	Main	Liverpool Aug 3
	Sealda	Johnson	Calcutta July 26
	Alavi	Gray	Calcutta Aug 10
	Chupra	Henderson	Antwerp July 7

DEPARTURES.

Aug	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Nawab	Kass	Calcutta
26	Inglesby	Lewis	Port Said
	Belle of Ireland	Weeks	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Australien for Marseilles.
" Alavi for Jeddah.
" Chupra for Antwerp &c.
" Baroda for Persian Gulf &c
" Brighton for Port Said for orders.
" Dunbarmoor for Liverpool
" Barjora for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's s s "Australien" left Colombo for Bombay on 25th inst. and she is expected here on 28th inst at 4 p. m.

The Ellerman Lines s s "City of Athens" passed Perim on the evening of the 24th inst and is due to arrive here on the 30th instant morning.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Sicilia, from Genoa, left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 24th instant. The same Company's steamer Ischia from Hongkong left Singapore for Penang on the 24th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Netherby Hall s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, 2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Dunbarmoor s—26 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co; 467 cwts myrabollams, M Chagpor; 1,800 tons manganeseore, R A Willis.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—75 casks salted skins, Enrico N Stein; 4,000 cwts bonemeal, Hollingshurst and Co; 150 cwts deerhorns, Esmail Mahomed; 12 casks salted skins, Nizamoodin and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Vellore s—250 tons manganeseore, R A Willis.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australien s—1,041 cwts kanjiseeds, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

Netherby Hall s—75 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Netherby Hall s—100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR PORT SAID.

Brighton s—100,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—12 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 151 bales twist, M M Esmabhoy; 34 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 1-2 cwts ivory, A H Mawjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—100 bales twist, The Mitsui B Kaisha; 76 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, Panalal Ganeshdas; 36 chests opium, M Gajanand; 5 chests opium, B Balchand; 50 chests opium, A E J Akratam; 10 chests opium, G Shobhagmal; 25 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR HULL.

Torrington s—19625 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimjee

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—137 cwts mother-of-pearlshells, 125 cwts gum olibanum, M Jafferbhai.

FOR VENICE.

Habsburg s—10 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 50 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhai.

FOR ANTWERP.

Torrington s—4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 45 bales hemp, 149 bales cotton waste and fly, C Peraj and Co; 50 cotton waste T Damji.

Chupra s—2,000 cwts peas, 328 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 3000 cwts linseed, 2000 cwts barley, Ralli Bros; 8,003 cwts crushed bones, B Kaderbhoy

FOR GENOA.

Dunbarmoor s—100 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 2500 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 1,056 cwts nigerseed, 1,006 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, 3000 cwts rapeseed, 1090 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space will be limited and it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

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do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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THE CHOICE of a PIANO is somewhat difficult of solution in these days as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example given by the authorities of the Leipzic Conservatorium of Music who have given the matter of the choice of pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director, only Bluthner Pianos are purchased and nearly ONE HUNDRED GRANDS are in constant use.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 27th August, 1912.

MINICOY.

ALTHOUGH on very near acquaintance, they do not prove exactly, in the words of Tennyson, "Lovely isles of Eden, lying in dark purple spheres of sea," the Laccadive atolls, which, as *Gazette of India* recently announced, have been acquired from the Moplah Rajah of Arakal in Cannanore and now an integral portion of British India and part of the administration of the Madras Presidency, are undoubtedly a picturesque and tranquil island group, possessing considerable interest for the historian, the ethnologist, the antiquarian and, above all, the marine biologist. The name Laccadive signifies a hundred thousand isles, but only a few individuals of the group, which lie about a hundred and fifty miles west of the Malabar mainland, are habitable and peopled, all the rest being merely bleak little wave-washed rocks. Ever since they were sequestrated by the British Indian Government for arrears of revenue due by the Rajah, they have been almost annually visited by a junior Madras Civilian and Medical Officer, and occasionally it has fallen to the Collector of Malabar to go across for a few days and check the inspection work and see into island affairs generally. This annual inspection may provide a certain amount of mild relaxation, but there is invariably plenty of hard work to get through, for the islanders are as bucolic and litigious as their Moplah co-religionist on the mainland, and their land, trading, inheritance and other disputes are so often complicated by much hard swearing on both sides, and they not infrequently drag on for decades, the disputants never knowing when they are beaten and, like the average Indian litigant, being always already with the most extraordinary and ingenious pleas for the unsettling of settled facts. Wherefore, the Inspecting Officer is kept hard at work from early morn to dewy eve. Relaxation may take the form of bonito-fishing in the magnificent and translucent lagoon. Sea fowl may be shot on some of the uninhabited rocks, but the game which drops is difficult to pick up. Then, boat races—the islanders are splendid rowers—may be arranged, while when every thing else fails, there is the time-honoured diversion of shooting at bottles placed out at sea. The inspection usually lasts over a month, but, such is human nature, the party are delighted to get back the moment business has been completed.

Looking into somewhat ancient history we find that Vasco Da Gama discovered the Laccadive group during his first voyage to India, and that Barbosa, in 1516, calls them Malandiva and the Maldives Palandiva. Minicoy, the largest, most important and best known of the group, lies in the direct route for all steamers plying between Aden and Colombo and is some 1,500 miles from the former place and 1,000 miles from the latter. Geographically and ethnically, it ought really to be treated as part of the Maldive rather than the Laccadive cluster. The history of Laccadives, subsequent to the British occupation of Malabar, has not been uneventful, but need scarcely be recapitulated here, having in the past few years received much attention owing to the endeavours, even in Parliament, of the late Ali Rajah to recover them from the Government, but it may be pointed out that Minicoy, which the then Beebee claimed as her private property, openly resisted the British Government in 1854, when the Laccadives had to be sequestrated for arrears of peiscush and was not brought under complete control until 1858. Since then, its history has not been exceptionally exciting, save for an occasional cyclone, an occasional famine and an occasional attempt on the part of the inhabitants to rebel against the Ameen, or chief official, who is a despot with but a trifle of benevolence in his despotism. He is a pluralist, being Magistrate, Collector, Registrar, Police Superintendent, Jailor, all rolled into one, and though he has a sort of Council to help him to administer the island, all real authority is exercised solely by himself. The physiographical features of Minicoy are interesting, the island lying low in the water and the approaches from the sea being dangerous. At a hundred fathoms, the lead fails to find the bottom, then, suddenly, one is in five fathoms and right on top of the land, the bottom being visible and magnificent coral may be seen. Adventurous and intrepid sailors, the Minicoyans make long voyages in their "odams" or sailing vessels, which are of their own construction, going across to Malabar, South Canara, Ceylon, and elsewhere. Island produce, comprising coconuts, coir, jaggery, dried fish, coral and fishing-nets are exchanged at the posts of call for rice and other necessaries of life which are unprocurable at home.

Until recently, Minicoy sailors apparently had little idea of the marketable value of these commodities on the mainland and were always ready to barter large quantities in exchange for old coats and waistcoats of warm material. The cuter Moplah trader of the mainland consequently made good profits by buying up all these Minicoy specialities, but the sailor-traders are growing wise and do not now part with their produce so childishly. Another island product which keeps well for years is maas, or dried bonito, a fish much found round the island. Sociologically, the Minicoyans are an interesting study, for although strict Mahomedans their women enjoy a very large measure of liberty, moving out freely, without the customary veil and exhibiting a pleasant readiness to meet and converse with strangers, including masculine non-Moslems. When a stranger lands on the island, he is invariably struck with the large number of women, chatting pleasantly and behaving with the utmost unconcern, whom he meets on the beach. The marriage customs closely resemble those of the Burmans in certain essential respects, the outstanding feature being monogamy with the slightest possible restraint on divorce and no resentment or vindictiveness attends a divorce, which latter is looked upon as simply the termination of a business contract. Inheritance being as with the Nayars and certain other communities on the Malabar Mainland, in the female line, we have a partial explanation of the sexually ascendant position of the Minicoy women, and a further explanation is to be found in the conditions under which the island population live, move and have their being. The men have to be away from home in large numbers for the greater part of the year, often as long as eight months at a stretch, wherefore the women have necessarily to be given the paramount influence, not only in household affairs, but in all matters bearing on the welfare of the general population. Doubtless, this phenomenon of an island race of hardy, adventurous and manly seafarers yielding of neccessity a sort of supremacy to their womenkind gave rise to Marco Polo's story of an island in the Indian Ocean, peopled only by women who were visited during four months of each year by the inhabitants of another island, peopled only by males. It may be further mentioned that former censuses of Minicoy showed a considerable excess of females over males.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

MAJOR-GENERAL KIRKPATRICK, Inspector-General of the Commonwealth military forces, has just issued his annual report and seeks to impress upon the Australian people the necessity for devoting serious attention to defence work. In the transition period the revision of organisations, establishment and plans will be continuous and corresponding to the growth of force, therefore requiring the constant attention of the general staff, which should be maintained at full strength if the work is to be satisfactorily executed. Again he urges that the permanent officers in each military district should be charged with the supervision of intelligence work. Though there is not the amount of zealous interest in soldiering in Australia that its best wish to inspire, yet the Inspector-General reports marked progress and a nearer approach to efficiency than was the case a year ago. He finds that schemes for operations have improved. They are simpler and more practical. The staffs require much practice in the preparation of schemes. Progress has been made in the explanation of the exercise under practice to the men, and whenever done the increased keenness of the men has rewarded the leaders. The home training of the squadron, battery and company is still incomplete and was by no means ready for testing on arrival in camp. Mistakes in the first principles occurred at the end of continuous training, as was to be expected. The home training of the city and town units generally is found to be better, owing to closer supervision, than that of country units. All ranks of infantry show greater keenness than other branches, but probably this is because less is expected of them. Yet the country is not giving of her best to her defences. There are, it seems, many reluctant cadets, and instances of boys who have been passed as fit for the senior cadets when by no human possibility could they develop sufficiently in the time available to pass the standard for the citizen forces. The worst case which came directly under notice was a lad 17 years of age, whose full height was 4ft. 7in., chest 21 and 23½ in., and weight 4st. 11lb. The Department cannot afford to train lads who are certain to be rejected for the militia. From the quarterly states, dated March 31, 1912, the total strength and establishment of the permanent forces and the militia are as follows, the establishment being shown in parentheses:—Permanent forces: Officers. 199; others, 1,843 (223 and 2,197). Militia force: Officers, 1,510; others, 19,919, (1,892 and 23,491). The deficiency in the militia is partly due to the removal of those members who have been absent from home or continuous training, a measure strictly insisted on in order that the units should contain only keen members. As regards fortifications we learn that no progress is yet apparent in placing arrangements for the construction and maintenance of fortifications, barracks, store buildings and ranges on a satisfactory footing calculated to give the military authorities control compatible with their responsibilities, and prepare the Australian engineers for their work in war.

BAMBOO FOR PAPER-PULP.

PAPER, which used to be made from rags and straw, is now manufactured from all sorts of things, particularly white wood, and the Indian Forest Department has just concluded an investigation of bamboo as material for the production of paper-pulp. The investigation was conducted by Mr. Raitt, the Cellulose Expert, attached to the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun, and he tells us that its suitability was demonstrated thirty-five years ago, that it is admirably adapted for the purpose and especially so for high class painting and illustration work requiring a close, even texture and surface and a minimum of stretch and shrinkage under the damping operation. The one serious objection hitherto offered has been the cost of bleaching. The sulphate treatment removes the difficulty, bringing the bleaching expenditure down to a figure which compares favourably with that of any of the raw materials now in use. Mr. Raitt, in the course of a long report, says that to put the Indian paper industry on a satisfactory basis its system must be revolutionised on similar lines to the change of methods which has taken place in Europe, i.e., the raw material must be partly manufactured at or near the source of supply and the 50 to 60 per cent. of waste there got rid of. With the industry thus divided into pulp-making and paper-making proper, the future expansion of the latter is assured, and the extraordinary anomaly of a country teeming with raw materials and having good natural facilities for manufacturing them, and yet unable not only to supply its own demand for the manufactured article, but actually having to import partially manufactured material with which to produce the small amount that it does make, will cease. The utilisation of bamboo is most strongly recommended and Mr. Raitt concludes with the assurance that owing to the rapid natural reproduction of bamboo, a mill will have a supply *in perpetuum* at its own doors, whereas in the case of wood pulp, a mill which may originally have had its supplies close at hand is compelled every year to go further back into the forests for them at an ever-increasing cost for transport, a cost which in from ten to twenty years becomes prohibitive and compels the factory either to shut down or to be removed to a fresh site.

PRESIDENT TAFT AND THE CANAL.

PRESIDENT TAFT has never till now taken up a very decided attitude over the Panama Canal Bill. His position has been rather a wavering one, from which he has thrown out broad hints that he would like to see the Bill altered so as to meet more fully the objections, which have been raised by Britain. A fortnight ago he went so far as to say he "thought he would sign the Bill, although he did not agree with all its provisions." Since then he has distinctly modified that attitude by his appeal to Congress that foreign nations be permitted to test the validity of the provisions regarding free tolls in the United States Courts, and his suggestion that a declaration be inserted in the Bill that nothing shall impair the privileges acquired by foreigners under treaties. His present attitude, as defined in his memorandum, thus constitutes a violent change, and it is difficult to understand it, unless the President has suddenly decided that he had better come in line with the truculent view of the subject, having regard to the elections in November. It is quite clear that the newspaper agitation in America, against preferential treatment of United States ships, has little support from politicians, who apparently ignore the fears which have been voiced in the Press, that Britain may retaliate by a lowering of the tolls on the Suez Canal, thus causing a diversion of trade from the Panama. Whether Britain would ever do so, it is a very difficult matter to suggest as the question involving so many interests, is one of considerable delicacy. This only is clear that if America persists in the attitude defined in the President's memorandum, Britain as acting for the mercantile world should receive all the diplomatic support, which the European Powers can accord her. They may be able to induce the United States to agree to submit the question to the Hague, a course which, as things have gone so far, seems to be the most dignified one which America can take. In the meantime President Taft's note, depending as it does on a mere verbal quibble, advances the question no further, and to borrow Reuter's expressive phrase, merely leaves matters for the present in a "hopeless tangle."

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 16th instant, left Aden, at 7 p. m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., on Friday next.

H.M.S. "PERSEUS," Commander H.F. Talbot, R. N. R, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, which port she left on the 21st instant.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of an Agricultural Bacteriologist in the place of the Supernumerary Economic Batanist.

THE *Pioneer* understands that the date of the State entry by the Viceroy into Delhi has been changed from the 23rd to the 20th December. This will enable the troops on duty to get back to their stations for Christmas.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd August, 1912, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1911 of 183,091 maunds, and Rs. 26,113 in the earnings.

MR. H. T. ROBSON on his departure for Europe has resigned his office of Vice-Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce. The election of a new Vice-Chairman will take place immediately.

MILITARY MATTERS.

French Army Reforms.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 9.

It is a great thing to be able to carry out a reform, especially an army reform and achieve popularity at the same time. Most reforms are unpopular with the victims—the reformed do not see eye for eye with the reformers. Monsieur Millerand the French War Minister, has just introduced his changes and the officers of the army have risen and called his name blessed; they are reversions, it may be said, rather than reforms, but why should not a reversion be a reform—a recognition of error and amendment thereof surely merits the term. M. Millerand has re-established officers' messes, and re-introduced the difference in address which formerly existed between the combatant and non-combatant branches of the service. The French messes were never constituted as ours are, where all ranks of a unit are members, but were formed by ranks, as a general rule, thus allowing for a differentiation in style and cost in proportion to the emoluments of the members. The abolition of these messes led to a re-grouping on the lines of private means and social connections, with the inevitable result, the introduction of cliques into regiments by which the general esprit de corps suffered. The second reform has been to abolish a recent change by which the forms of address to non-combatant officers in the army were associated to those of combatant officers. A French officer addresses his superior as "Mon. General," Mon. Colonel," etc., not as "Sir" the superior styles his inferior "Colonel" "Captaine" etc. The change consisted in compelling, for instance, a captain to address a veterinary officer of the rank of major as "Mon. Commandant." Henceforth the old usage is restored and the major will be addressed as "Mon. Commandant" and the veterinary surgeon as "Monsieur le Veterinaire. French military usage clings as fondly to the Monsieur for the non-combatants as our Navy does to the "curl" of the executive lace. Some day, perhaps, a great Reformer will arise in Whitehall and make glad the hearts of many by restoring the old numbers and the old facings to our cumbrous-titled corps—thereby saving those pages of the Army List at present devoted to setting forth "Who's Who" and what abbreviated titles it is permissible to use under conditions of varying official intensity.

AEROPLANES.

The War Office tests for aeroplanes, suitable for Army Service, are in full swing in the vicinity of historic or should I say prehistoric Stonehenge. Close beside the starting point can be seen the traces of the "cursus" on which the Romans raced their chariots, whilst hard by stand the giant stone relics of the time when the Sun was an important factor in the worships of the day. The tests are that each machine must be able to fly at a speed of 55 miles an hour; it must carry a load of 350 lbs. in addition to fuel and oil sufficient for a flight of four and a half hours; it must climb at the rate of 200 feet per minute, and it must have accommodation for two persons. There are in all 24 machines present and taking part in the tests out of thirty-two entered—of these 18 are British and the remainder French, but the motors that drive them are mostly of French manufacture, four only being made in England, one in Germany, and one in Austria. I have in a previous letter referred to the want of encouragement from which manufacturers in this country have suffered, and our corresponding backwardness in all matters of aerial craft, I see now that an Aerial League has been formed and is appealing for funds—in the shape of a million shillings—to enable them to offer prizes and awards of all kinds to manufacturers, inventors and others with a view to fostering aerial navigation throughout Great Britain, and to encourage the development of a purely British aeronautical industry. Lord Roberts, Lord Cheylesmore, Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald Pole Carew and the Marquis of Salisbury are among the patrons of the League, and there is little doubt that it will not be long before their endeavours begin to bear fruit, and that in future international competitions, aeroplanes, British made throughout, will be more in evidence both in numbers and in their positions for the awards. In the War Office tests the prizes amount to £12,000, of which half is devoted to two International prizes of £4,000, £2,000 and the other half is divided into smaller sums open to British competition only. Before the actual flying tests began, the machines were examined and tested as regards suitability, structural strength and various details. In some cases the tests were somewhat primitive in their carrying out, for instance, loads of sand weighing some tons were used to test the wings—as the strain thus produced was gradual and more or less evenly distributed, it could hardly be said to represent the sudden strain and jar that would take place under actual flying conditions in one of the many centre temps to which the air-man is subject. As a test also it had this disadvantage that it might produce an unsoundness, of which there might be no outward or visible sign, but sufficient to account for an accident after the event. Many changes and improvements have been introduced in these latest types of aeroplanes; nearly all of them can be started by the pilot from his place on the machine, without the aid of a mechanic to turn the propeller. Some of them can be steered on the ground like a motor-car, and many of them are capable of travelling at different speeds—a great improvement on the one-speed air-craft of the past. This and the silenced engine which appears is some of the machines are valuable developments from a military point of view, for reasons that are obvious. As yet no machine has been designed which can poise and hover over any particular bit of country or position to enable the observer to fill in detail, or to admit of an explosive being dropped with greater accuracy than when in flight. Doubtless it will come but not yet. Special facilities have been arranged for the Members of the Houses of Parliament to view the tests and it is hoped that the weather and His Majesty's many engagements will admit of his being present before the competition closes.

COMMISSIONS FROM THE RANKS.

Particulars have just been issued by the Admiralty of the new scheme providing for the promotion of promising men from the lower deck, whilst still in the prime of life, to commissioned rank, and pari passu to avoid heart-burnings for the earlier advancement of the senior warrant officers of the present day, who are too old to profit by the new regulations, to be chief warrant-officers. This is giving effect to what the First Lord outlined in his speech last March, introducing the Navy Estimates, when he indicated the policy which had commended itself to the Admiralty to meet the requirements of the naval situation, requirements, which have since increased and become more urgent owing to the latest amendment of the German Navy Act. Hitherto something less than half the British Fleet has been kept fully manned for service, the remainder being reserves more or less readily mobilized. This proportion has had to be revised in the face of the fact that in future four-fifths of the German Fleet is to be kept in readiness for instant action and with the revision the necessity arose for an increased establishment of junior officers. The problem presented was how to obtain these officers in trim in the very limited time available in which to set our house in order. The ordinary channel failed in this essential time. It takes about seven years from the time a cadet joins till he is fully qualified for his duties on board a battleship, and seven years are not available. On previous occasions when a sudden demand has arisen for naval officers, the Admiralty have had recourse to the merchant service, and have thus tided over the difficulty for the time. The present policy is in accordance with democratic spirit of the age, and its working will be watched with the interest which ever attaches to an experiment as to the result of which there exist many and diverse opinions. Though I hold very strong opinions, based on not a little experience, of the doubtful success of ranker promotion in the army, the few brilliant examples of success only serving to throw up in stronger relief the dismal failure of the generality. Still I am quite ready to recognise that there exist in the Sister Service conditions different and more likely to make for a successful issue to the experiment. Without going into detail and instituting comparisons, which as we know on the authority of Mrs. Malaprop are "odorous,"—the emoluments and the cost of living in the navy are more in proportion to each other than is the case in the Land Forces, especially in the junior ranks. This at once removes the stumbling block which prevents many of the best warrant-officers of the army accepting combatant commissions, and brings to grief not a few who decide to risk the financial uncertainty. Briefly, the scheme provides for the selection of candidates from gunners, boatswains and petty officers, who have passed in seamanship for warrant rank, and are under 25 years of age on the recommendation of the captain of a sea-going ship, endorsed by a committee of officers of the same squadron. Selected candidates first go to the "Excellent" or "Vernon" for a course of gunnery and torpedo with acting warrant rank and an outfit allowance of £25. Success in passing at the end of the course entitles the candidate to pass on to the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, for six months' instruction in navigation, etc. Here he gets his first experience of the ward room, and draws two shillings a day messing allowance and eight shillings a day pay. Next he is appointed to a sea-going ship with the relative rank of sub-lieutenant, and the title of "mate," messing in the ward room and receiving messing allowance two shillings a day, and a gratuity of £50 for uniform and outfit. At a maximum of three and minimum of two years after entering the Naval College, he is promoted to lieutenant, receiving an outfit allowance of £50 on promotion. After this he receives his promotion in the ordinary run, and though his late entry into the commission grade will probably militate against his rising above the rank of commander, still there is nothing to prevent his rising higher, should exceptional merit, or a quick run of promotion render such a course desirable or possible.

FINANCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL ASPECTS.

It will be seen that the Admiralty have given as careful consideration to the financial as they have to the educational aspect of the scheme, an example which their opposite members at the War Office would do well to follow if it should become necessary to supplement our supply of officers for the army by the promotion of warrant and non-commissioned officers in considerable numbers. They will doubtless be faced at the outset by the initial difficulty that the pay of the British officer in the junior ranks is not a living wage, and the impossibility of having two scales of pay for men of the same rank in the same service. Apart from what may be called the democratic side of the scheme, other considerations doubtless influenced the Admiralty in departing from the precedent of indenting on the merchant service for their requirements in officers. The Royal Naval Reserve, started some 15 years ago, is gradually being allowed to dwindle as the fleet reserve is being built up from men who have had five years or more experience in the Fleet. The requirements of the Navy have changed and they now require that men of the reserve should be immediately available, and should be familiar with the routine of life on board a man of war. Owing to absences on voyages, only about one-third of the Royal Naval Reserve are available at any given time, thus introducing an element of uncertainty. Besides this, it has become recognised that if one of the prime duties of the navy is to protect the sea-borne commerce of these islands, then it is mistaken policy to rob the ships that bear the commerce of their officers and crews, thereby causing as much dislocation to the carrying trade as would be occasioned by inefficient protection. Though this might not directly affect the question to-day, still it might later, and therefore it was considered desirable to introduce a system by which the story was, as regards officers, expensive in itself, for it must be borne in mind, that the enlarged prospects thus opened out to the lower deck will have a considerable influence on recruiting not only in attracting larger numbers, but also in the status of those thus attracted. On paper the scheme looks well, and promises to meet the necessities of the moment, whether it will stand the test of practical working remains to be seen. Of this it will not be possible to judge for some time, and so far as the man in the street is concerned the evidence of success or failure will be the extent to which this door of entry is opened or closed in years to come, when time admits of a choice between the ordinary cadet entry and this. At present an average entry of 25 or 30 per annum is arranged. Will this number be increased or reduced when experience has taken the place of theory?

ANGLO-INDIAN REGIMENTS.

The "Statesman" understands that the Anglo-Indian Association (Calcutta), which has been looking into the question of the proposed Anglo-Indian Regiments for some time past, have recently consulted the four sister associations all of whom are now federated, with regard to the ten questions sent down by the Simla Military Committee, and the Association is getting together statistics, in so far as Bengal is concerned, leaving the other associations to deal with their respective Provinces.

The addition to the question asked by the Simla Committee, the following have been put by the Calcutta Association:—

(a) How far a limited service of years, instead of life careers, is likely to attract young men to military service who may be fit for it, but may fear being thrown out of employ on retirement under existing rules?

(b) What is the strength of your cadet corps, and what help will recruitment derive from this source?

(c) How far the absence of any pension for service in the ranks will act as a deterrent against recruiting?

(d) How far the Provident Funds of Railways are likely to prove a powerful counter-attraction?

(e) Is the present principle of maintaining uniform conditions of service all over the British Empire essentially invariable, or susceptible of modification on any conceivable grounds?

(f) Is it a thinkable hypothesis, that any variations in condition of service in the ranks may be sanctioned under stress of unexpected developments in Canada, South Africa, Australia and India?

Enquiries are also being made from the Principals of the different schools in Bengal and other authorities with a view to getting together as full information as possible.

It may be noted that the Hon Mr. Madge will move a Resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council on this subject on September 10th.

PANAMA CANAL BILL.

PRESS ATTACKS MR. TAFT'S ATTITUDE.

Will Britain Appeal to the Hague?

THE PRESIDENT'S "LEGAL QUIBBLE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.

President Taft's Memorandum to Congress on the subject of the Panama Canal Bill points out that the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty provided that no discrimination should be made by the United States against other nations. The measure applies, not to what the country gives its own nationals, but to the treatment it extends to other nations. There was nothing in the Treaty preventing other nations from extending their favour to their shipping using the Canal.

"The British protest," says the Memorandum, "leads to the absurd conclusion that this Government, after the construction, maintenance and defence of the Canal, finds itself shorn of its right to deal with its own commerce in its own way."

The hopelessly involved Parliamentary tangle has prevented the expected adjournment *sine die*.

The Houses re-assemble on Monday.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The papers emphatically decline to accept President Taft's argument with reference to the Panama Canal Bill, which they regard as a mere legal quibble, worthier of a pettifogging attorney than the President of a great Republic. They point out that President Taft's action is glaringly inconsistent with America's professed faith in treaties.

It is expected that Great Britain will propose the submission of the whole case to the Hague Tribunal.

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Lord Chelmsford Denies Recent Reports.

SYDNEY, Aug. 26.

Lord Chelmsford denies the report that he will succeed Sir George Clarke as Governor of Bombay.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Salar-ed-Dowleh Makes a New Move.

TEHERAN, Aug. 26.

Mukbir-es-Sultaneh, the new Governor of Fars, has proceeded to Fars with a strong force.

It is reported that 300 Fidais have joined Salar-ed-Dowleh, who has promised to re-establish the constitution.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Agreement between North and South.

PEKING, Aug. 25.

Sun Yat-Sen and Yuan Shi'kai conferred for many hours to-day. Both afterwards declared that they were in perfect agreement on all important questions.

PEKING, Aug. 26.

Sun Yat-Sen, in an interview with Reuter's representative, said he believed that the incident of the executions was settled. The north and south would henceforth work more smoothly together. He considered that Yuan Shi'kai was eminently fitted for the presidency, and was worthy of support.

THE RAINS IN ENGLAND.

Troops Compelled to Leave Their Camp.

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Torrential rains have forced the Guards encamped at Swaffham, Norfolk, for the manœuvres, to abandon their tents and sleep in public rooms, schools and barns.

The 1st Coldstream Guards have entrained for barracks.

London, Aug. 11.—Owing to the recent heavy rains it is expected that the English corn harvest will be a poor one. Grass that has been cut is rotting in the fields.

The "Times" in its estimate of the British crops places the figures as follow:—Wheat, 30.4; barley, 33.7; oats, 34.75.

THE NEW ARMY RIFLE.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The *Morning Post*, in a suplementary description of the new Army rifle, says that it will have only an aperature sight, which will not be adjustable for wind. There will be no back sight.

THE MIKADO'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Prince Arthur of Connaught and mission left London for Tokio to-day, *via* the Trans-Siberian Railway, to represent King George at the funeral of the late Mikado. The mission also included Mr. Lampson, of the Foreign Office.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The death is announced of Mr. Robiliard, Secretary of the Mercantile Bank of India.

NEW GERMAN CRUISER.

Reuter now states that the speed attained by the German cruiser "Goeben" in her trials was 28·4 knots per hour, not 29·4 as stated yesterday.

THE BALKANS TROUBLE.

Massacre of Servians by Turkish Troops.

CLAMOUR FOR WAR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BELGRADE, Aug. 25.

Turks have attacked the Servians at Sjenitza in the vilayet of Kossovo, massacring many of the inhabitants. The Servian Cabinet has met to discuss the situation.

BELGRADE, Aug. 26.

In consequence of the attack on Sjenitza, a crowd of five thousand people paraded the streets yesterday clamouring for war.

SOFIA, Aug. 26.

Representatives of all parties from all the towns in Bulgaria held a meeting at Sofia yesterday, at which bellicose speeches were made, and a resolution was passed demanding the mobilisation of the army, that urgent representations be made to the Powers regarding the autonomy of Macedonia, and that war be declared on Turkey, if no response be received.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26.

In view of the continued effervescence in Bulgaria, resulting from the Kochana incident, King Ferdinand and M. Guechoff, the Premier, will remain at Sofia.

Turkish officers have determined to resist any suggestion in the direction of decentralisation, arising out of Count von Berchtold's proposal.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26.

The preliminary report of the Turkish commission of enquiry into the Kochana incident shows that the civil and military authorities failed in their duties, and that the troops participated in the massacre. The Porte, therefore, has ordered the guilty to be court-martialled, and a thousand pounds to be distributed among the sufferers.

King Nicholas of Montenegro has assured the Powers that no Montenegrin will be permitted to cross the frontier in future.

THE EASTBOURNE TRAGEDY

Strange Identity of "Captain Murray."

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Interest in the Eastbourne tragedy has been re-awakened by a police announcement that "Captain Hicks Murray" has been identified, through the handwriting on the letter, which was found in the vase, as a brother of Miss Money, the book-keeper in a milk-shop at Battersea, who was found dead in Merstham Tunnel on September 24th, 1905, in hitherto unexplained circumstances.

"Captain Hicks Murray" was formerly a dairyman in London. He was in no way connected with the Army, and his relations were not aware that he was passing under an assumed name. They state that they did not know very much about his movements.

THE LATE GENERAL BOOTH.

The Lying-in-State in London.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

References to General Booth were made in pulpits of all denominations yesterday, tributes being paid to his missionary zeal.

LATER.

The lying-in-state of the late General Booth was continued to-day. Hitherto 71,000 persons have passed the body. It will be conveyed to Olympia on Wednesday evening, when Mr. Bramwell Booth will conduct a memorial service.

It is expected that 25,000 people, including the foreign corps, will follow the coffin, which will be draped in the flags of the respective nations. Every town and village in the kingdom, where there is a Salvation Army corps, will be represented.

THE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Special Protection against Airships.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The papers state that the battle-ships in the current year's programme will be provided with a curved, armoured upper deck, and funnel protection against airships.

THE KAISER INDISPOSED.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.

As a result of a cold, accompanied by muscular rheumatism, the Kaiser will be prevented for the first time in his reign, from taking part in the annual manœuvres.

THE POST OFFICE FIRE.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Engineers are working strenuously night and day to restore the fused wires. It is hoped that the normal telegraph service will be resumed to-day.

AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

In spite of the floods and the lateness of the harvest, it is announced that the manœuvres in September in East Anglia will not be postponed.

The King will be present. His Majesty will reside temporarily at Trinity College, Cambridge.

THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Betting on the St. Leger is as follows:—

2 to 1 against Lomand;
5 to 1 against Tracery;
100 to 12 against Maiden Erlegh;
10 to 1 against Hector;
20 to 1 against Pintadeau.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Aug. 25.

The P. and O. s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 16th instant, left here for Bombay at 7-0 p. m., and the s. s. "Macedonia" with the mails for Colombo and Australia at 6-0 p. m.

THE PIRATES OF MACAO.

Portuguese Government Sends a Cruiser.

ORDER FOR EXTERMINATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 26.

A message to the *Times* from Lisbon says that in response to representations from the Governor of Hong-Kong to the Governor of Macao, the Government is sending a cruiser to search all the Portuguese islands and exterminate all the pirates. The Government has instructed the Governor of Macao to begin active measures meanwhile.

MORROCAN REBELLION.

French Repulse Pretender's Outposts.

PARIS, Aug. 26.

Colonel Mangin, yesterday, came into contact with the advanced posts of the Pretender, El Hiba, and repulsed them, capturing banners and a quantity of ammunition.

El Glawi handed nine Frenchmen over to El Hiba, but it is not mentioned whether the Consul was among them. El Hiba promised to protect the Frenchmen, and convey them to the coast.

DALAI LAMA'S SAFETY.

Assurances from Chinese President.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

The *Statesman's* special Chinese correspondent at Kalimpong says:—

Mr. Feng, a Chinese Official, has arrived at Calcutta with a dozen lamas bearing urgent messages from Yuan Shi'kai. The messages are of good will and state that the person of the Dalai Lama will be held sacred in spite of the Chinese expedition, and his spiritual powers will be restored. The future administration of the country will be vested in responsible Chinese officials and Tibet will be treated as part of the Chinese Republic.

It is reported that Yang Feng will not go to Tibet, until he has communicated with the Pekin Government and the Dalai Lama.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The New Quartermaster-General.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Brigadier-General W. E. Bunbury, from Kohat, has been selected to be Quartermaster-General in India, vice Gen. Birdwood appointed Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

On vacating the command of the Rangoon Brigade in January next, Brigadier-General Herbert will be replaced by Brigadier-General Dobbie from the Mandalay Brigade, and Colonel M. Cowper will be appointed to the Mandalay Brigade.

Captain Rowlandson, 38th Dogras, succeeds Captain G. P. Grant as General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade, at Army Head-quarters on the 1st of November next.

Lieut. E. S. Allsup, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 52 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Bombay.

Captain H. C. Reeves, Supernumerary Captain, Mountain Artillery, Jutogh, is posted to No. 4 Battery, Murree Hills.

Captain Clutterbuck, 125th Rifles, will succeed Captain Strong as Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, at Mhow, on 3rd November next.

Captain F. L. Festing, 1st Batt., Northumberland Fusiliers, is attached to the General Staff, graded as Brigade-Major, Aldershot Command, from 1st October.

Major Evans, 12th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Lahore, is transferred to the Home Establishment.

Major C. B. Winter, 112th Infantry, will succeed Captain R. S. St. John as Deputy Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Karachi, on the 9th of February next.

APPOINTMENTS.

93rd Burma Infantry.—Lieut.-Colonel S. R. Stevens, 2nd-in-Command to officiate as Commandant and Major Whitehead, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel J. A. G. Reingford granted leave.

Captain J. R. Coldwell-Horsfell has been posted on promotion from 'H' Battery, R. H. A., to 2nd Battery, R. F. A., Bangalore.

Captain E. R. L. Bowring, 1st Brahmans, has been appointed to officiate as Double Company Commander.

Lieut. W. T. Windeler, 73rd Carnatic Infantry, has been appointed to officiate as Double Company Commander.

2nd-Lieut. L. J. B. Lloyd, Shropshire Light Infantry, has been transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Battalion.

Lieut. C. C. S. Brownlow, 20th Punjabis, has been transferred to the temporary half-pay list from 1st September, 1912.

Major E. E. Preston, Transport Registration Officer, 5th and 6th Divisions, has been appointed Officer in Charge Supplies, Bombay Brigade, from 1st September, 1912.

Lieut. R. Wyllie, R. G. A., has been appointed to officiate as Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident, Aden.

Captain J. C. Hathornthwaite, 121st Pioneers, has been appointed to officiate as Double Company Commander.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave:—2nd-Lieut. S. C. Williams, 2nd Batalion, Leicestershire Regiment, for 2 months in India; Major J. L. Orr, 20th Deccan Horse, extension for 4 months, on medical certificate; Major A. H. T. Rouse, 61st Pioneers, extension for 6 months on medical certificate; Major W. B. Powell, 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkhas, extension for 4 months, on private affairs; Captain D. H. Powell, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, extension for four months, on private affairs; Lieut. C. K. Greenway, 26th Cavalry, extension for 4 months, on private affairs; Lieut V. H. S. Smith, 32nd Lancers, extension for 14 days on urgent private affairs; Major H. A. P. Lindsay, Supply and Transport Corps, extension for six months, on private affairs; Major H. M. Turton, 104th Rifles, for 3 months, on medical certificate; Captain R. D. F. Oldman, D. S. O., 2nd Bn., Norfolk Regiment, for 1 month and 10 days, in India; Lieut. A. J. Shakeshaft, 2nd Bn., Norfolk Regiment, for 3 months and 7 days, out of India; Lt-Colonel A. Short, R. H. A., for 15 days, in India; Captain A. C. Hudson, Royal Fusiliers, for 52 days, in India; Captain F. S. Lillie, 1st Bn., Royal Irish Regiment, for 43 days, in India; Captain T. R. H. Keppel, 30th Punjabis for 1 year, out of India; Captain L Reynolds, I. M. S., for 60 days, in India.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service:—Brevet-Colonel J. S. Melvill, Indian Army, from 11th August, 1912; Lt-Colonel B. E. Cooper, Indian Army, from 11th August, 1912; Lt-Colonel J. Jackson, Indian Army, from August, 1912.

MILITARY FUNDS MISSING.

Four Soldiers Under Arrest.

LARGE SUM INVOLVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

Corporal Hurd, Private Draper, Private Bilson and Private Rowley are now in custody in connection with the recent theft of regimental funds from Fort St. George. The first to be arrested was Private Draper, who on the 22nd instant, entrusted Private Harrison with Rs. 230 for safe custody. The following day Draper again entrusted Private Harrison with another Rs. 400, believing, the latter would be willing to be his accomplice. Private Harrison, however, who was playing the part of detective, at once mentioned the whole affair to Sergeant Smith. Draper was immediately arrested, and later on Corporal Hurd was also taken into custody. Hurd was in charge of the main guard on the night of the theft and on his bed being examined this morning forty-nine ten-rupee currency notes and fourteen five rupee notes were round. Private Bilson and Private Rowley were arrested this morning and from the former Rs. 800 were recovered. So far Rs. 1,985 have been secured from the men, who are now in custody, the entire amount alleged to have been stolen being Rs. 4,184.

"BURMA CRITIC" ACTION.

Statement Filed by the Printer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 26.

To-day in the Rangoon Chief Court, a written statement was filed by the second defendant in the suit for Rs. 15,000 damages for defamation, brought by Captain Finnie against C. Arnold, editor and proprietor of the *Burma Critic*, P. H. Reply, printer of the paper, and W. H. Lidbetter.

The third defendant, who is in Mandalay, has not yet been served with a summons.

In his written statement, the second defendant stated that the first defendant was the sole proprietor and publisher of the *Burma Critic*, and that the defendant was the printer. He admitted having printed the articles referred to in the plaint, but did not admit that the effect of such articles was correctedly set out in the plaint. He did not admit that the articles meant what was alleged in the plaint, or that they were capable of any such meanings or of any defamatory meaning. In so far as the articles consisted of allegations of fact, they were true in substance and in fact. In so far as they consisted of expressions of opinion, they were fair comments made in good faith, and without malice upon matters of public interest.

THE DEFAMATION CASE.

LATER.

To-day Captain M. Finnie, D.S.P., Mergui, was further cross-examined by Mr. Hamlyn, Counsel for the accused in the defamation case, G. P. Andrew, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Mergui, C. Arnold, Editor, and Publisher, the *Burma Critic*.

Witness said in course of cross-examination which lasted the whole day:—He did not want to execute the warrant against Captain McCormick as he thought it improper and premature. He did not disobey, but executed the warrant. Buchanan had been actuated by panic. Witness received the warrant. Witness did not tell Buchanan that he would get into trouble if he did not cancel it. Buchanan said he issued the warrant after seeing the papers in Sherard's possession. Witness did not lock up McCormick on grounds of humanity as the lock-up was unfit for a European and as he had not been refused bail, he released him when he got Mr. Andrew's reply. While McCormick was in the custody of witness he dined with witness. He provided him with all that he required in the way of bed, etc.

Witness further said:—He could not enter into any discussion as to whether it was right for McCormick to keep the child away from its mother by saying she was happy and playing about in the compound. There was evidence that the girl was given to Ali's Troupe as a dancer. Dancer and public woman were synonymous terms. There was a general opinion that the girl had been tampered with. McCormick claimed his right to the child, because he had adopted her and paid Rs. 30. McCormick's clerk and McCormick both talked of buying and selling in connection with the child. He knew what they meant by it. It was in Sherard's diary that McCormick refused to give the child back to its mother.

The Captain's cross-examination will be concluded to-morrow.

INDIAN TEA INDUSTRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

A note on the production of tea in India in 1911 by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence states that the total area under tea was 574,575 acres, an increase of 11,021 acres on last year. The total number of gardens was 4,414, an increase of twelve. The total production was 268,526,197 lbs., an increase of over five million lbs. The average production per acre in the whole of India, excluding Burma, was 504.9 lbs., as against 465.8 lbs. in 1910. Exports by sea improved by 6 1-2 million lbs. The number of persons employed in the tea industry was 526,460 permanent and 87,502 temporary, which is an increase of over 13,000 on last year. The capital employed is about 26 crores of rupees or over £17 millions.

CONFERENCES AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The All India Sanitary Conference will open in Madras on the 11th of November and will last for six days.

The Malaria Conference will commence there on the 18th of November, and the proceedings will terminate on the 20th.

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, Member in charge of the Education Department, will preside over both the conferences.

PROPOSED GOLD MINT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Private advices by the last mail indicate that the Government of India's scheme for a gold mint for India has been so far favourably received in London. The scheme is now before the Treasury, and probably both the mint and banking experts will be consulted before any final decision is reached.

PRESIDENCY vs. PARSIS.

Englishmen Make a Good Score at Poona.

FINE INNINGS BY GREIG.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 26.

The Presidency made an excellent start in their match against the Parsees to-day though they lost Cheetham's wicket, when he had scored six and the total had reached only 22. Lieut-Col. Poore and Major Greig, however, then made a splendid stand and added 136 before the former played on to Driver. Poore was lucky, but frequently raised the enthusiasm of the crowd by his free clean hitting all round the wicket. It is ten years since he last played in Presidency cricket, and he received a warm welcome on going to the wickets to-day. Up to the time when he was dismissed, he raced Greig for runs, the batsmen reaching and passing each decade almost together. Poore scored a shade faster than his colleague, who, however, played more finished cricket. Tillard promised to score, but succumbed to the temptation to get out to the ball, and paid the penalty in being stumped. Meanwhile Greig was piling up his score, and reached his century after being 135 minutes at the wickets. He received a popular ovation from all parts of the ground. Haughton also achieved success after making an inconspicuous start. Greig ultimately increased his score to 142, before he was caught. This is the second highest score he has made in Presidency cricket. After his dismissal the last six Presidency wickets fell for 28 runs.

Of the Parsi team the most notable figure was Dr. K. D. Kanga, who made a return to Presidency cricket after a lapse of five years. It is interesting to recall that he made the record individual score in this class of cricket, having scored 233 in 1905 at Poona. To-day he appeared as captain of the team.

The new men in the Parsi team are Canteenwalla, Ellavia and Guzdur. The former as wicket-keeper showed much promise. He made mistakes apparently through nervouness, but he gave a generally finished display behind the wickets. Ellavia is a bowler of parts, who achieved a very fair measure of success to-day. He will be a force to be reckoned with.

When the Parsis went in the light was already failing. Dr. Kanga opened the innings with a couple of steady cuts, but the side met early disaster, Driver being finely held by Poore, when a single had been scored. The second wicket fell at 19, and when stumps were drawn at six o'clock, 27 had been scored for the loss of two wickets.

A large crowd of spectators was present, the Gymkhana stand and the tents being well filled. Lady Clarke was present during the afternoon.

COL. POORE WINS THE TOSS.

Colonel Poore, the Presidency skipper, won the toss, the first batsmen to occupy the wickets being Major Greig and Cheetham, the former facing M. B. Wacha, who bowled from the Council Hall end. Greig opened the account with a single off Wacha's first ball, giving the bowler a possible chance which he failed to accept. Cheetham placed the fourth ball nicely to the leg boundary, and scoring a single off the last ball got to the other end where he faced Ellavia, who played in Presidency cricket for the first time. Cheetham got the first ball away with an awkward stroke for a single, and Greig hit the second sharply to the leg boundary, and drove the third prettily to the on. Ellavia's first over cost ten runs. He is a medium fast bowler with an easy delivery.

The third ball of the next over from Wacha, Greig drove to the boundary sending up the first twenty after ten minutes' play. Two runs later, however, Cheetham was held by Warden in the slips off Ellavia. Colonel Poore, who succeeded to the vacancy, received a cheering welcome back to Presidency cricket, and at once opened his account with a single. His first over from Wacha was a maiden—the first in the game so far. Greig opened his next over from Ellavia with a fortunate "snick" to the Council Hall boundary, and a single from each batsman saw 30 on the telegraph. Immediately afterwards Greig got Wacha to the off boundary, and Poore got the other bowler away nicely for three.

Forty went up as the result of twenty-five minutes' batting. Greig was playing his usual forceful game, hitting cleanly and well round the wicket. The Presidency captain went more easily, but was contributing his quota to the score, getting a nicely placed hit to the leg boundary off Ellavia in that bowler's next over. Wacha's next over was a maiden, and at 46 Warden relieved Ellavia at the Gymkhana end. The Parsis' fielding had been extremely good, and with the exception of the hot chance Greig gave Wacha off the first ball of the match, not a mistake had been made in this department of the game. Greig sent fifty up after play had been in progress thirty-three minutes, and at 51 Parekh took over the bowling from Wacha at the Council Hall end. Greig hit the new bowler's fifth ball to the leg boundary. Sixty went on the board off Parekh's next over, and a minute later Poore got the first big hit of the match off Warden just missing going clean over the pavilion boundary. A bye sent 70 to the telegraph after fifty minutes' play. In Parekh's next over Poore got him cleanly to the leg boundary. Warden—who was the only bowler whom the batsmen treated with respect—sent down a maiden over, but Poore sent 80 up with a clean cut to the boundary.

At 86 Guzdar, another man new to big cricket, relieved Parekh. Greig got his third ball away for three, and Poore drove his last to the off boundary, sending up 90 after exactly an hour's play. Poore cut Warden for four and drove him for a single, and at two minutes past one Greig sent up the century.

At the same score Wacha went in again, relieving Warden at the Gymkhana end, and sending a maiden over down to Poore. Kanga, the Parsi captain, displaced Guzdar with the ball, and his first over was unproductive of runs, which now came slower. Greig got Wacha away for a single making up his fifty, and the next ball, Poore drove the same bowler to the on boundary bringing his personal account to 51 and the total score to 110. At 115 Poore gave his first chance, being missed by Parekh in the slips off Kangs. The ball came smartly off the bat into the fieldsman's hands, but he dropped it. At 116 Ellavia came on again relieving Wacha at the Gymkhana end, this being the Parsis' eighth bowling change. At 120 Poore was given another life, again in the slips, by Elchidana, off Ellavia. Greig hit Ellavia for two 4's off successive balls in his next over, and also got a three off his last ball. Chothia relieved Kanga, bowling to Greig. At the next over Warden displaced Ellavia. Poore got Chothia nicely to leg for three sending up 150 after 105 minutes' batting. The partnership between the old Hampshire batsmen had so far yielded 128 runs. Next ball the partnership was nearly terminated, a short run being attempted, and a bad bungle by Canteenwalla giving Poore a remarkable escape from being run out. Poore marked his appreciation of his escape by hitting Warden's next ball to the leg boundary. Two balls later he scooped the ball up, but there was nobody at home. Dr. Kanga kept up his series of quick bowling charges and at 156 Parekh went on again relieving Chotia at the Council Hall end and Driver took Warden's place at the other end.

The change was efficacious, the first ball, a fine off break completely beating Poore. The outgoing batsman had scored 76, by pretty and free cricket, he had been lucky in the matter of missed catches and he should also have been run out. He hit eight 4's. His partnership with Greig realized 136 runs. Tillard joined Greig, but after a single had been scored an adjournment was made for luncheon, Greig being 74 not out.

AFTERNOON PLAY.

After luncheon Greig and Tillard resumed the batting, Wacha bowling to the former from the Gymkhana end, while Ellavia took up the attack at the other end. Runs came slowly to begin with, the first four overs producing five runs only. Runs did come, however, and at a quarter past three, 180 was signalled. The bowling and fielding were as keen as mustard, all the runs coming in singles except one three secured by Greig in a fine hit off Driver. Greig, however an over later hit Ellavia twice to the boundary, and Tillard sent 200 up with a fine drive off Wacha. Kanga relieved Ellavia at this point and Warden left the field, having hurt his left leg in fielding the ball, while Kapadia came on as substitute. Off the first ball he got from Kanga, Greig got a fine boundary and passed his century. He had played fine attractive cricket and except the difficult chance, given off the first ball in the match, he had not made a mistake. At 210 another change was made in the bowling, Parekh coming on at the Gymkhana end. Tillard hit his first ball for three. Despite frequent changes in the bowling and fine fielding, the batsmen continued to make runs with fair freedom, but at 228 Tillard walked comfortably out to Parekh, and was easily stumped by Canteenwalla. The retiring batsman had made 29, and had hit freely. Haughton was the next man in, and runs again began to come slowly. Both men hit out, however, on occasion, and although Haughton began somewhat diffidently he soon gained confidence and while he did not score as rapidly as his colleague, he made some nice strokes. The fielding of the Parsis continued like their bowling to be extremely good, and runs consequently were difficult to obtain. At half past four when the teams adjourned for tea the score was 283 for three wickets. After tea, Warden came back, though still obviously suffering from the injury to his leg. The Presidency met with early disaster, for Greig was caught off Ellavia's second ball by Gazdar at square leg. He had made 142, which included fifteen 4's. He was at the wickets altogether for three hours and a half, and had given only one difficult chance. With the score at 283, Cooper partnered Haughton, but with the addition of seven runs to the score was clean bowled by Parekh without scoring.

Anderson was next in, but Parekh got his wicket also without an addition to the score. Halliley succeeded to the vacancy, but the rot was established and after Haughton had driven Ellavia for four, the newcomer was bowled by Parekh. The score now stood at 296 for seven wickets. Gore Brown was in and he was just missed by Warden in the slips off the first ball he received from Parekh. The next ball but one, however, he cut finely to the boundary sending up 300, and Parekh's last ball he drove cleanly to the off boundary.

In the next over with the second ball Haughton who had made 28 was dismissed (eight wickets for 364). Wilson joined Gore-Brown, but with an addition of six runs the latter was stumped having made twelve out of boundaries. Platt the last man in made a single, and was clean bowled by Elavia and the innings closed for 311.

The Parsis began their innings at 5-30, Driver and Elchidana going in and the former facing Haughton. Halilley was the other bowler, and in his second over got Driver caught by Poore, a smart catch indeed. Guzdar followed and in Halliley's second over Elchidana drove him to the boundary. At 19 Elchidana was smartly stumped by Platt from Haughton's bowling, and Canteenwala went in. Score:—

PRESIDENCY.

1st INNINGS.

Major J. G. Greig, c Guzdar, b Ellavia	...	142
H. Cheetham, c Warden, b Ellavia	...	6
Lieut.-Col. R. M. Poore, pld. on b Driver		76
Capt. E. D. Tillard, st Canteenwalla, b Parekh	...	29
Capt. E. J. H. Haughton, b Ellavia	...	28
Capt. K. E. Cooper, b Parekh	...	0
W. H. Anderson, b Parekh	...	0
W. S. Halliley, b Parekh	...	0
E. A. R. Gore Brown, st Canteenwalla, b Parekh	...	12
C. H. Wilson, not out	...	1
W. Platt, b Ellavia	...	1
Extras	...	16
Total	...	311

PARSIS.

FIRST INNINGS.

D. D. Driver, c Poore, b Halliley	...	1
J. Elchidana, st Platt, b Haughton	...	9
S. Guzdar, not out	...	11
J. Canteenwalla, not out	...	0
Extras	...	6
Total (for 2 wickets)		27

BOWLING ANALYSES.

Presidency—1st innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wacha	21	5	61	0
Ellavia	18	4	65	4
Warden	10	1	28	0
Parekh	18	1	68	5
Guzdar	6	0	29	0
Kanga	11	3	26	0
Chothia	3	0	8	0
Driver	4	2	10	1

Parsis—1st innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Haughton	5	2	5	1
Halliley	4	1	12	1
Gore Brown	1	0	4	0

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 24.

Last Wednesday the Nizam College Football Tournament Finals were played off on the college ground before nearly two thousand spectators, the contesting teams being the 92nd and 26th Batteries, Royal Field Artillery. The sides were well matched. The teams, opposed one another with a strength of play and determination that called forth applause and admiration. In the first half time neither side scored and in the second the result was the same. The Referee, therefore, allowed 10 minutes more and the 26th Battery were fortunate in driving in one goal which brought them victory. Nawab Salar Jung, the Prime Minister, with whom was Nawab Lutfuddin Khan, presented the shield and medals to the winners. Mr. H. Sturge, principal of the Nizam College, then congratulated the winning team and at the same time acknowledged the splendid efforts of the losers.

The day before yesterday evening a grand Durbar was held at the Chow Mahala palace to celebrate the accession of H. H. Nawab Sir Osman Ali Khan, Bahadur, G. C. S. I., as Nizam of Hyderabad. The Durbarites included the paigah chieftains, nobility and leading officials of the state, numbering at the lowest computation, a thousand. In future the 7th day of Ramzan will be gazetted Accession Day with a day's general holiday.

It is with much regret I have to record the death, early yesterday morning, of Moulvie Syed Kutbuddin Mahmood Ali, from an attack of cholera. The deceased gentleman was well on Thursday, attended to his duties, and went home in the afternoon. The announcement of his sudden death, the following morning, came as a shock to his large circle of friends and official colleagues. It may be recollected that when on the 22nd November last Mr. Syed Mahmood died, Moulvie Syed Kutbuddin Mahmood Ali succeeded him as Paigah Secretary to the estate of the late Nawab Sir Kurshid Job and it is hardly a year therefore that he enjoyed this coveted position. The Moulvie Sahib was comparatively a young man—a little over 43 years of age—but his abilities as a lawyer, a revenue officer and generally as an administrator, were admittedly conspicuous. While the Paigah loses an old, well tried and honest official, Nawab Lutfaddin Khan Bahadur (its present representative) loses a conscientious, faithful and upright adviser, who never stooped to intrigue. A man of means and high linguistic attainments—very few indeed were his equals in the Arabic and Persian languages—Moulvie Syed Kutbuddin Mahmood Ali was most unassuming.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

There was a meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council to-day.

MINING ENGINEER'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 26.

The death has occurred in St. Mark's Square of Mr. Robert Drummond Frier, mining engineer, Anantapur District, of heart disease.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

At a meeting of Mahomedans held last evening, under the auspices of the Bengal Provincial Mahomedan Educational Conference, a resolution was adopted, protesting against the decision of the Government regarding the proposed Moslem University.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

COMMONWEALTH FINANCES

Are Bad Times Coming?

IMMIGRANTS FROM INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, Aug. 12.

Mr. Fisher had a tale of prosperity to tell last week when introducing his Budget proposals to the notice of the House of Representatives. The income of the Commonwealth has expanded of late in quite a remarkable degree, and as the Braddon arrangement has been terminated and a 25 per capital payment to the States substituted for the minimum of three-fourths of the revenue from Customs and Excise the Federal Government have been placed in exceedingly comfortable financial circumstances. At the close of 1910-11 the Treasurer had a balance in hand of £1,837,175, which was transferred to trust funds for future use. On June 30 last, however, the revenue was in so flourishing a condition that, notwithstanding the heavy out-go there was a surplus of £424,366 to be added to the still unexpended balance of the previous twelve months, so that there was a comfortable nest-egg of £2,261,541 with which to begin the present financial year. The land tax and the note issue have considerably assisted in swelling the revenue, but it is not to new items of income alone that the large receipts realised last year and estimated for the current year are due. Customs and excise and the Postal Department are yielding greatly augmented returns. In 1908-9 the former produced £10,844,000; two years later the figures reached £11,700,000; and last year they exceeded £14,700,000. In 1908-9 the Postal Department returned £3,409,000; two years later the sum realised was £3,856,000 and last year—although the penny rate had been extended throughout the Commonwealth and to the United Kingdom—the total was £3,916,000. Such splendid results thoroughly justify the Prime Minister's view that the Commonwealth is enjoying exceedingly prosperous times. He estimates that the revenue for the year on which we have entered will show a total of £29,422,000, made up thus:—Customs and Excise £14,511,000; Postal Department, £4,202,000; land tax, £1,300,000; other revenue, £409,000. This estimate, large as the total is, may be regarded as somewhat conservative when compared with the amount actually collected during the year just closed, which aggregated £20,546,361. Population is growing, and there is no reason to doubt that the Customs receipts will be augmented as the result of the immigration policies of the states. There will also be large additions in respect to the importation of sugar which the partial failure of Australian crops will make necessary. In like manner the Post Office may be expected to yield more as the number of inhabitants becomes greater, especially if the present prosperous conditions continue. If the land tax fulfils its purpose there will be a decline in the income from this source, as it was never intended as a revenue producing device so much as an instrument to compel the subdivision of large estates. This, however, it can only accomplish within certain limits. Although the Federal income promises to be exceptionally high, provision has been made for disposing of the whole amount including the sum of over two and a quarter millions which has accumulated from previous years.

THE OUTLOOK.

Mr. Fisher is sanguine that the present prosperity will continue for a long time to come, yet it must be borne in mind that Australia has known reverses in the past. Seasons do not run in an unbroken continuity of propitious conditions, and if the expenditure at such a time as the present is to be allowed to swallow up the whole of the income, and also to absorb the accumulated balance in hand how does the Treasurer propose to finance the Commonwealth in less prosperous periods and when in all probability there will be no sum lying to the credit of previous thrift? The expenditure proposed for the current year includes nearly £4,000,000 for new works. Of this outgo over £1,300,000 will be for the construction of the fleet and £544,000 for military stores, while naval works will swallow up another £200,000. Telegraphs, telephones, and wireless telegraphy will account for £830,000, and purchase of sites and post office buildings will require £128,000. Over half a million has been set down for the Northern Territory and Western trans-continental railway purposes. Thus it will be seen that a considerable proportion of the proposed year's outlay will represent works of a permanent character. But it must be remembered that several of the enterprises to which the Federal Government is committed are as yet in their initial stage, and will make heavier, not lighter, demands on the national purse in future years. Apart from the increasing cost of defence, pensions, Northern Territory, and the capital city, there will be in the future, as there has been in the past, an annual demand for appropriations for new works and buildings. Mr. Fisher mentions that since the inception of the Commonwealth over £14,000,000 has been expended under these heads. With the addition of so many new departments such works will become more pressing. It is satisfactory to see that the Treasurer has abandoned his untenable proposal to pay only 3 per cent. in respect to interest on properties transferred from State to Federal control. Even the 3 1-2 per cent. he now offers is less than the average rate paid by the States, but it at least represents an approximation to a fair settlement. The figures submitted by Mr. Fisher show that for the present the Commonwelth finances will stand the strain of somewhat lavish expenditure, but they also suggest that well-considered economy would be prudent, as there are large demands looming ahead.

ARE BAD TIMES COMING?

At the annual meeting of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, the acting president (Mr. H. Y. Braddon) expressed regret at being the first president to make mention of a check in the progressive prosperity of New South Wales. Rarely, he said, had seasonal trouble come so swiftly and comprehensively as during the past few months. Anyone who in February last had predicted a disastrous state of drought in early June would have been deemed to say the least

1911-12, or money value of about £1,875,000. On the other hand, it was fortunate that the wool prices were likely to be entirely satisfactory, the statistical position being strong. Agriculturally it looked in early June as if the approaching wheat crop might prove an almost total blank, for the areas already sown had not germinated, and the ground was so hard that farmers could not plough additional areas. The rains had enabled late sowings to be made, and with any luck, in the summer season, a good crop would be realised.

"The dairying districts, mainly coastal," he added, "have not suffered from the dry period as much as the interior, and with reasonably good spring rains the approaching butter season will be a good one. At any rate, the immediate prospects are entirely satisfactory, and the prices are unusually high locally. The outlook in respect of the European market is also sound for new season's shipments.

"Our capacity as a community to spend money depends mainly open primary productions. It will be seen that these are likely to be short, certain as regards wheat. Meantime imports continue to come into the country in undiminished volume, and Australia's heavy interest load on external debts has to be met. In good years these are more than covered by our exports, but at the moment, and in the immediate future, our export values are likely to be deficient. Under these circumstances an undesirable monetary position may shortly be set up as the trade balance is likely to go somewhat heavily against this country. The cash shortage could be covered by fresh Government borrowings, and this would be quite legitimate to the extent of sums spent upon reproductive works. The Federal and New South Wales State Governments, however, appear to be bent upon debiting expenditures upon works as far as possible against current revenues. The gap in that case can only be filled by gold export. "How then does our situation stand as regards gold supplies? The banks are fortunately very strong in this particular connection, holding in gold some 24 per cent. of their diposit liabilities. On the other hand, they have recently been parting with gold to reduce the States' adverse trade balance, and take up Commonwealth bank notes, both for issue and for branch reserves. These considerations, in addition to the finance requirements of the business community, have rendered it necessary for the banks to exercise caution, with the result that the interest rates are higher and credit is very much less elastic than was the case six months ago."

IMMIGRANTS FROM INDIA.

The Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration (Hon. F. W. Young) stated on Wednesday:—"The Government have arranged with Mr. J. B. Tothill, who was last week appointed emigration agent for South Australia in India, to make necessary enquiries as to the suitableness of time-expired soldiers who are anxious to come to South Australia to engage in work. When the immigration officer (Mr. F. J. Field) was on the West Coast recently he found that the fact that Mr. Tothill had himself been a practical farmer in South Australia, gave the farmers considerable confidence as to the class of men that would be selected. It is proposed that the men should be drawn so far as possible from the artillery and cavalry regiments and regiments recruited from rural districts in the United Kingdom, which will be some guarantee that they are used to the management of horses or to country life. The fact that the men are trained in discipline should more than compensate for any lack of experience, and it is expected that they will be well able quickly to acquire a knowledge of farm work. The Immigration Department has had experience with a few of the time-expired soldiers who have reached here on their own initiative, and they have proved to be satisfactory workers. As the Government propose to proceed carefully in this matter only a limited number will at the outset be introduced, and it will be advisable for farmers requiring men to apply early so that we may make complete arrangements. In view of the apparent shortage of unskilled labour for work in the country it may be necessary to cable to Mr. Tothill to select men for railway water conservation, and other Government construction works. I propose to send Mr. D. R. Davidson, of the Immigration Department, to India for the purpose of arranging passages for men selected, attending to correspondence, and generally assisting Mr. Tothill, who is acting in an honorary capacity. It is expected that the experience gained by Mr. Davidson will be of considerable benefit to the department on his return. He will leave for India on August 23."

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE AND CADETS.

The 20,000 cadets who have failed to fulfil their legal requirements under the Defence Act during 1911-12 are to be treated leniently. Senator Pearce to-day said the following instruction is to be issued. Proceedings are not to be taken against those senior cadets who have attended not less than 54 hours during the year, provided they promise to make up their deficiencies in addition to the requirements of the current year. If such cadets, after making good their period of service for last year, attain a sufficient standard, they are to be granted their efficiency for the year 1911-12, thereby freeing them from liability to serve for an additional year. The senior cadets who have already been prosecuted and who make up their time in accordance with the order of the court are to be granted their efficiency for the year 1911-12. All those who have attended for less than 5 hours are to be prosecuted in accordance with the Act, but the prosecuting officer are directed to call the attention of magistrates to sub-sections 3 and 4 of section 125 of the Act, providing for drill under military detention, and in all cases request (a) That in the first instance a monetary penalty be not imposed. (b) That the magistrates be asked to adjourn for two months the cases of those who promise to make good their deficiencies and if they make good their deficiency the cases be dismissed and their efficiency granted. (c) In the cases of those who neglect to take advantage of such opportunity, if granted by the magistrates the monetary penalty to be imposed and the offenders committed to custody in accordance with the Act and all such offenders are to be returned as non-efficient and thereby be required to perform an additional year's training.

A protest has been made in Sydney in Parliament, and by various public bodies regarding the exacting and unfair nature of the punishment of defaulting cadets. The boys who have not been able to pay their fines would have had to go to gaol. This was considered to be far too stringent a penalty for the offence. The Minister of Defence (Senator Pearce, to-day stated that he had given orders that the machinery of the law was to be suspended, pending a conference which he intended to have with the Attorney-General, in order to see what course of action should be taken by the Government to carry out the meaning of the Act.

A.

Mr. R. G. Bevill, for many years Stationmaster, Poozondaung station, after a long illness died yesterday in Rangoon at the age of 60. The deceased had been prior to arriving in Rangoon in 1899, employed on the G. I. P. Railway for a considerable number of years.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

TURKISH EARTHQUAKE.

Great Overflow from Hot Springs.

The following news, later than the mail appears in the Australian papers:—

Constantinople, Aug. 11.

An earthquake shock was felt through the whole district between the Sea of Marmora and Adrianople yesterday. The shock lasted for 30 seconds the chief centre affected being the Dardanelles. There is hardly an undamaged building in Gallipoli or Chanak, and there are many ruins in the surrounding country. Many thousands of persons on both sides of the Sea of Marmora are homeless, foodless, and waterless.

Near Chanak water overflowed from the hot springs and killed many persons in addition to injuring others. Afterwards the water vanished through fissures in the earth. Many stone buildings in Chanak including the Greek church and a mosque collapsed. An extraordinary feature of the disaster was that the fronts of the houses on the seashore were destroyed while the backs of the premises were not touched. The wooden buildings withstood the shock better than stone buildings did. The earthquake caused the explosion of a lamp at Chorlu, and a serious conflagration followed. Three hundred houses in the town have been destroyed.

The captain of the steamer Virginia reports that the lighthouses at Ganos, on the north side of the Sea of Marmora, and Kara on the south side, have disappeared, and many villages in the vicinity are in flames. The captain of the steamer Kyveli states that while he was passing Ganos the sea was so heavy that he was compelled to stop his engines. "Myriophito, a village near Sharkoi, on the north side of the Sea of Marmora, has been destroyed and two other villages have been engulfed. Kara has been completely destroyed.

Constantinople, Aug. 12.

Further details of the disastrous earthquake that affected the district between the Sea of Marmora and Adrianople on Friday show that 15,000 persons have been rendered homeless. The people have, however, ample food and medicines, and tents for their accommodation are being erected.

It is now stated that the shocks lasted for over a minute.

The thermal springs at Medesgagh have been dried up and at Luleburg a fissure has been opened for a length of 1,500 yards. The fissure is now omitting sand, hot water, and sulphurous vapours.

The courthouse, police station, and other public buildings at Sharkoi were seriously damaged, and the minarets of seven mosques, as well as a number of shops and dwellings, collapsed. A watchman was killed by a falling building, and four soldiers were buried alive.

MACEDONIAN MASSACRE.

Rome, Aug. 10.

Details of the recent massacre of Christians at Kochana, in Macedonia show that the outrages were committed on market day when the town was full of visitors. An explosion took place in a bazaar and killed 11 persons. A second explosion occurred five minutes later and caused indescribable panic.

For three hours bands of Mussulmans, armed with guns, revolvers, and clubs but cheered the Bulgarians under the eyes of the Turkish authorities, who made no effort to interfere. The Turkish troops ultimately appeared on the scene, and searched for Bulgarians until nightfall instead of arresting the murderers. Altogether 140 persons were killed, and many more were wounded, but the number of the latter is not known. On the morning after the massacre 100 dead bodies were laid out in the courtyard of the Bulgarian Church. The authorities arrested no one except innocent Christians.

London, Aug. 10.

The "Times" correspondent at Vienna attributes the Kochana massacre to the Bulgar revolutionaries. The latter, the correspondent asserts, exploded bombs in the town in order to provoke the Mussulmans to reprisals against the Bulgarians, the idea being to compel the great Powers to intervene on behalf of the Albanians.

Sofia, Aug. 12.

The massacre has greatly excited the Bulgarians. The Nationalist newspapers urge that war should be declared against Turkey, but the Ministerial journal, the "Mir," advocates either European intervention or joint action on the part of the Balkan States to prevent the extermination of their kinsmen.

The Bulgarian Government has decided to maintain friendly relations with Turkey, as it relies upon the latter fulfilling her latest promises.

MR. BONAR LAW AND ULSTER.

London, Aug. 12.

Mr. Winston Churchill (First Lord of the Admiralty), in a letter to the chairman of the Liberal Association in his constituency, Dundee, refers to the campaign against Home Rule, and comments at considerable length on the threats uttered by the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Bonar Law), "not," he states, because Mr. Bonar Law is likely to carry them out or because there would be no remedy if he did. We are living in a constitutionally governed country, and violence within the realm is a mark of bad citizenship.

Mr. Bonar Law declares that there is no length to which Orangemen might go in resisting, not tyranny or ill-usage, mark you, but Home Rule, which he does not support. He argues that it was not an issue at the last general election, but this is untrue Mr. Bonar Law's doctrines would be fatal to the evolution proceeding during the last two generations towards consolidation and reconciliation, tending to make a home within the Empire for all its people, and thus establish their rights, respect their creeds, and honour their traditions, enabling all to stand together with a high comradeship and freedom unbroken in the hour of trial. Mr Bonar Law's doctrines are not only pernicious with regard to external affairs. His counsels violence and mutiny, which may not be unattractive to the many millions of very poor suffering toilers in the slums at home, who hearkening to his statements, may be lured to their own and public disaster.

His doctrines at Blenheim were Mr. Ben Tillett's at Tower Hill, but Mr. Tillett's men were starving. The talk of civil war emanates from one side alone, but were Home Rule frustrated Mr. Bonar Law would within twelve months possibly be sending the Nationalists to penal servitude or the gallows and holding the three provinces in the grip of the Coercion Act in the name of that law and order upon which he now recklessly tramples.

"The Government with pursue its path patiently and soberly until its work is done. The transference of power to its successors will not be effected by insolent means, and it will not occur until Mr. Bonar Law divests himself of doctrines disqualifying him for official responsibilities, doctrines where by every lawless or disruptive movement in any part of the Empire can be justified, and from which every street bully with a brickbat and every crazy fanatic fuabling with a pistol may derive inspiration."

GERMAN EXPLOSION.

Berlin Aug. 10.

As a result of the disastrous explosions and fire in the Lotheringen colliery at Bochum, 101 men are known to have been killed and 16 others are still missing.

Many of the men rescued from the mine were shockingly burned and mutilated.

The survivors, speaking about the explosion, state that they heard a sudden dull roar and the lower levels became filled with poisonous gases. The miners dropped their tools and ran towards the exits, but they found their way barred by masses of fallen coal and a wall of flame. Many of the men retreated as far as possible into the interior of the colliery and waited in vain for rescue. Charred bodies of men are being brought to the surface.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

London, Aug. 12.

The Washington correspondent of the "Times," commenting upon the campaign for the Presidency of the United States, remarks:—"Mr. Roosevelt is visiting every State in the union with a view of firmly establishing the National Progressive Party. The proceedings at his recent convention at Chicago have greatly impressed his enemies, but Dr. Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic candidate, is still the favourite in the contest. The Progressive Convention at Chicago resulted in equalising the betting upon Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt for second place. It is intensely significant that the Radical third party should be considered to have an even chance of becoming after November next the second party in American politics."

New York, Aug. 12.

Mr. Eugene W. Chaffin has been announced as the Prohibition candidate for the Presidency.

AMERICAN SCANDAL.

New York, Aug. 10.

At an inquiry yesterday into the conduct of the State Industrial School at St. Anthony, in Idaho, stories of cruelties practised upon the inmates of the institution were told.

One witness stated that lash marks were visible upon one child for five months. Some of the children were beaten with lengths of sole leather and broon handles. Girls were frequently laid across a table and whipped. One boy was thrashed into unconsciousness, with the result that his condition was now serious.

THE GERMAN MENACE.

Toronto, Aug. 10.

Mr. W. Maclean, a member of the Dominion Parliament, in the course of a newspaper article concerning the relations between Great Britain and Germany, asserts :—"If Germany were successful in invading England nothing would keep her out of the United States, although Canada might be her objective. It is time for thought, and may be for prayer, and it is certainly time for action.

BURIED TREASURE.

London, Aug. 10.

Arthur Ortesley, a company promoter, has been declared bankrupt. He includes among his assets a sum of £10,000, representing what he regards as the value of his share in treasure to the amount of £11,000,000 said to have been buried by Jesuits at Sacanbaya, in Bolivia, in 1767. An expedition organised by Ortesley is now searching for the treasure.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

London, Aug. 10.

Addressing the Scottish Miners' Federation at Edinburgh yesterday, Mr. Henderson, M.P., said that the strike policy had been tried with varying success, but it was evident that it might become so popular as to be ineffective. The tendency had been to cry "Strike" on the slightest provocation, but the strike weapon should be used with judgment and common-sense.

The dockers, who were on strike at Birkenhead, have accepted the tally and clearing-house agreement and have resumed work.

The South Wales colliery-owners have conceded their employees an increase of 6 1-4 per cent. in their wages.

AMERICAN TARIFF.

Washington, Aug. 10.

President Taft yesterday vetoed the Wool Tariff Bill, on the ground that rates provided in the measure were so low that American industries would be injured and thousands of persons would be thrown out of work. He has urged congress not to adjourn until it has enacted another measure substantially reducing the rates of duty.

THE LAND TAX.

London, Aug. 10.

Lord Murray of Elibank hopes to be able to return to politics in five years' time. The Unionist newspapers assert that Lord Elibank stoutly resisted the land taxes, and in consequence he was sacrificed and was created a baron. The land taxers, it is said, now hope to have a clearer field.

WATERPLANING.

London, Aug. 10.

Yesterday Mr. MacLean flew a waterplane along the course of the Thames from Whit-church. He passed over Tower Bridge and under the remaining bridges bouncing along on the water. After passing under Blackfriars Bridge and Waterloo Bridge he alighted at Westminster pier.

In the meanwhile M. Beaumont attempted to travel on a hydro-aeroplane from Paris to London above water. He passed along the Seine and then around the coast, but immediately after he left Boulogne his machine was caught in a gust of wind and capsized 200 yards from the shore Beaumont clung to the upturned keel of the machine until he was rescued.

Accompanied by the Duchess of Westminster Mr. Grahame White flew a waterplane over Cowes yesterday.

BOXING.

London, Aug. 11.

Petty Officer Curran, the well-known British heavy weight boxer, in a contest with Mathnin, a Frenchman, won in the eighth round.

New York, August 11.

Sam. McKendrick, the manager for "Joe" Jeanette, the coloured heavyweight boxer, has, on behalf of the latter, claimed the world's championship. Jeanette has McKendrick states refused an offer of 25,000 dollars made by Mr. Hungh McIntosh to fight in Australia, Jeanette will, it is said, be fighting Sam. Langford in Los Angeles and does not want to be absent from the United States. Jeanette, added McKendrick, was ready for Tommy" Burns or any other "white hope."

IN BRIEF.

New York, Aug. 11.

In a conflict between the socialists and the police at Pittsburg yesterday over a street meeting forty persons were injured.

A robbery of 72.000 dollars (about £14,500) committed here two months ago has just been reported.

At Greensborough, in North Carolina, yesterday an infernal machine, addressed to Mr. Charles Hoover, a leading manufacturer and influential politician, exploded while it was being conveyed in an express company's van. Two men in the van were badly injured by the explosion.

Brussels, Aug. 10.

The Belgian Government is organising aerial competitions with a view of deciding upon the class of aeroplane to be used in the transport of mail matter along the Congo River.

Rome, Aug. 10.

The Stromboli volcano, on one of the Lipari islands, to the north of Messina, is active, and is throwing up thick smoke and lava. Loud explosions from the volcano have been heard for miles around.

London, Aug. 11.

The Pekin correspondent of the "Observer" states that the National Assembly has passed a law enobling a man to secure a divorce by simply declaring that he is dissatisfied with his wife. The Assembly has also passed a law abolishing concubinage, but this law is not retrospective.

In the official speed trials at Aldershot the leading makes of monoplanes established the following figures :—Hanriot. 74-6, miles and hour; Deperdussin, 69.1 miles; Bleriot. 61.1 miles.

New York, Aug. 11.

In the Portland district, in Ooregon, Mr. Walter Edward, with a 60 horse-power aeroplane, has established an aerial mail service. Yesterday he carried mails seven miles in ten minutes.

Sore Throat.

The quickest way to get rid of it—the simplest and surest—no bother, no trouble, is to rub in Little's Oriental Balm, and wrap up the throat with flannel. Will remove all aches and pains caused by a cold a strain, or over-exertion. One trial will prove its marits and you will never again be without it. Handy when children have whooping cough, bronchitis and chestcolds; requires but little hand-rubbing on children. Any night your child may waken with croup. Death clutches tightly on the tender throas and you are helpless. Be prepared. Keep a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm in your room. A moment's brisk rubbing on the throat and chest, and you have the croup under control. In a few minutes the healing liquids have driven the cold out; the child is cured, as suddenly as croup comes on. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Veadors.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

R. A. T. A. Defeat the Hornets.

R. A. T. A. (2): HORNETS (1).

No great interest appeared to be taken in the match which took place on the Co-operage yesterday evening, when the Royal Army Temperance Association met and defeated the Hornets by the odd goal in three. The game was played under difficulties, as just before the start a very heavy shower of rain fell and turned what would have been a good playing ground into a marsh. Consequently the football was not of a very high standard and any great amount of combination between the players was out of the question, most of them spending a considerable amount of time on the ground. This win for the R. A. T. A. practically secures them the cap as winners of the League, as it again puts them at the head of affairs, and as they have only now to beat the Y. M. C. A. nothing but a miracle can deprive them of their position. During the first half of the game the R. A. T. A. had matters practically all their own way and during this period scored both their goals. The Hornets played a far better game in the second half and on one or two occasions, after they had scored their first goal, they were all near equalizing, but could not quite get home. Murrell at back and Ison on the outside left played well for the R. A. T. A., Ison in particular putting in some fine work and considering the state of the ground his centres were splendid. The two Jamesss played a sound game at back for the Hornets, while Ashton put in a lot of good work at centre. Navin in goal had a lot of work to do, especially in the first half. He defended well and could not possibly save the two goals scored.

The game started in a downpour of rain which made the ground very slippery. From the kick off the R. A. T. A. attacked, the ball going behind. A corner to the R. A. T. A. resulted in nothing. The players were hardly able to stand and the game was played under great difficulties. The R. A. T. A. scored their first goal through Irons who put a low shot into the corner of the net. Play was level for a time until Irons sent in a shot which Navin saved. "Handa" against the Hornets gave the R. A. T. A. a chance to score, the ball hitting the cross bar, but almost immediately afterwards Keefe scored the second goal. The R. A. T. A. continued to attack. Hastings sending in a hot shot which Nabin saved well. Ison had an easy chance to still further increase the R. A. T. A. goal average, but he shot over the bar. The Hornets at last managed to get away and play was transferred to mid-field. Ison centred well, the ball going off James and a corner was awarded the R. A. T. A. who were again pressing. Just after this the whistle went for half-time with the R. A. T. A. leading by two goals.

R. A. T. A. ..... 2 goals.
Hornets ..... nil.

On resuming the Hornets became dangerous, Finnigan putting in a good shot, which just went wide. Ashton had an opening, but before he could get in his shot Murrell stopped him. The R.A.T.A. forwards then got going and for a time play was more or less level, the Hornets playing a rather better game than in the first half. After a while the Hornets got through and scored through Ashton. From a miskick by James, Green got possession and centred well, but relief came from James. The R. A. T. A. continued to attack, Navin frequently being called upon to defend his goal. Ison made a good run on the left and beat the Hornet backs, but his shot was not good enough to score. The R. A. T. A. made strenuous efforts to score and although getting very near, they found the Hornets' backs always safe. They were still attacking when the whistle blew for time.

Score :—

R.A.T.A. ..... 2 goals.
Horaets ..... 1 goal.

Teams.—R.A.T.A.—Goal, Bignell; backs, Murrell and George; half backs, Lilley, Brown and Hughes; forwards, Green, Hastings, Irons, Keefe and Ison.

Hornets.—Goal, Navin ; backs, James (Jr.), James (senior) ; half-backs, Bradbury, Alikhan, Finnigan ; forwards, Strelly, Garrick, Ashton, Downes and Windsor.

Referee.—Sergeant Butt.

HARRIS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 26.

The second semifinal match in the Harris Fotball Tournament was played this evening between the Royal Warwicks and the Northumberland Fusiliers. A very good game resulted. The Royal Warwicks scored twice in succession soon after the commencement, but the Northumberland Fusiliers managed to score once before half time.

In the second half the Royal Warwicks put a third goal to their credit from a penalty. The final score thus was:—

Warwicks.....3
Northumberland Fusiliers.....1

CRICKET.

MARRIED vs. SINGLE.

An interesting match was played on the Oval on Saturday, between the Married and Single of the Bombay Gas Co.'s cricket club, and resulted in a win for the latter by 35 runs:—

MARRIED.—1st Innings—Ramrao 0; Kale 1; Edwards 14; Peters 8; Burch 7; Lane 7; Cooke 0; Murray 2; Purshotum 0; Hate 2; DaCunha; not out 0; extras 3; total 44.

2nd Innings.—Ramrao 2; Kale 0; Edwards 9; Peters 1; Burch 4; Lane 17; Cooke 0; Murray 1; Purshotum not out 1; Hate 0; DaCunha 0; extra 3; total 38.

SINGLE.—1st Innings.—Kesarinath 11; Lobo 0; Chonker 0; Pagel 8; Woodford 0; Paisley 0; Pitale 5; Sadanand 3; Dayanand 0; Penkar not out 0; Feegrade 3; extras 5; total 35.

2nd Innings.—Kesarinath 0; Lobo 15; Chonker 1; Fagel 3; Woodford 6; Paisley 21; Pitale 1; Sadanand 15; Dayanand 7; Penkar 7; Feegrade not out 0; extras 6; total 82.

PAREL RECREATION vs. CHANDRASENIA.

A cricket match was played on the Cross Maidan on Sunday, between the Parel Recreation Club and the Chandrasenia Kayastha Prabhu Club, resulting in a win for the former by 64 runs. For the winners Messrs. B. P. Parelker, S. P. Naik and W. R. Mahimker scored 36, 12, and 10 runs respectively. The total score of the former was 90 runs, while their opponents scored only 26 runs against the bowling of Messrs. H. P. Naik and W. R. Mahimker, who respectively took 4 wickets for 14 runs and 6 for 12 runs.

FATAL MOORLAND TRIP.

A sad ending to a Hebden Bridge (Yorkshire pleasure party occurred on July 20, resulting in one death and serious injuries to five other persons. The party consisted of nine women members of the local Salvation Army, who had arranged to drive to Haworth Parish, Keighley, in order to conduct a meeting. Returning across the moors, a dense fog was encountered, and the party sang Salvation songs to cheer themselves. The driver, George Brown, also took the precaution to lead his horse part of the way. The mist lifted, and he mounted his box. No sooner had he done so, however, than he ran into very thick fog again. The waggonette ran off the roadside, and dropped several feet on to the moorland below and rolled over. With the aid of carriage lamps, the driver, despite his injuries, and two or three others set to work to rescue their less fortunate companions, who were shrieking for help. One lady ran to fetch assistance, but, the nearest house being a mile and a half away, more than an hour elapsed before help came. The wait was trying in the extreme. It was bitterly cold, and drizzling rain fell. Several of the women lay moaning in agony, and Miss Grace Greenwood, aged 65, who was seated on the box by the driver, was found pinned underneath the waggonette. When extricated she was dead. The injured were conveyed to the Robin Hood Inn, Pecket Well, and medically attended. A baby was uninjured. Two women, Mrs. Clegg and Mrs. Herd, were in a critical state.

THE WEATHER.

Renewed Activity of Bombay Monsoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

The Bombay monsoon has been much more active, and fairly abundant rain has fallen over nearly the whole country, except in the North-West. A storm has formed off the North Madras Coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general in West Coast, Mysore, Hyderabad, the North Madras Coast, Central India, Upper and Lower Burma; fairly general in Bombay, the Deccan, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, and South Bengal; and local in South East Madras and the Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Gujarat, Rajputana, the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam.

Mangalore records three inches; Calicut, one; Mercara, two; Mysore, one and a half; Hyderabad, three; Nizamabad, one; Masulipatam, three; Cocanada, one and a half; Gopalpur, two; Jubbulpore, three; Pendra, and Sutna, one; Cawnpore, two; Benares, Gaya and Dumka, one; Ranchi and Narayangunj, one and a half; Mymensingh and Calcutta one; Yamethin, Thayetmyo, Foungoo and Moulmein, one and a half; Minbu, Rangoon and Mergui, one; Tavoy, two.

Forecast: No large change.

The Indian Ocean pressure has fallen at Mauritius now below the normal. The change has as usual been associated with a termination of the partial break.

AT SEA

The Bombay Persia S. N. Co's steamer "Alavi," Captain T. S. Gray, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta reports having experienced light monsoon with heavy swell, strong southernly current on Malabar Coast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer "Baroda," Captain C. S. Penny, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh and met with moderate monsoon and S. W. swell.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Eapla-made Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	47·2	48·69	48·49	44·41
Monday, 26th August	0·13	0·07	0·20	0.19
Total	47·30	48·76	48·69	44·60
Same date last year.....	46·63	48·87	48·97	40·75

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 26.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·02	44·77	55·69	41·37

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 26th Aug.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	cts.	In.	cts.
0·0	08	53	13

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (23rd)	95·8	82·5	...	...
Jask	93·8	82·3	...	...
Muskat (23rd).....	96·3	84·1	...	0·26
Multan.....	100·3	80·5	...	4·48
Rawalpindi	91·4	74·9	0·03	13·41
Lahore	96·9	81·2	...	10·29
Sirsa.....	98·8	80·0	...	7·94
Ambala	92·6	76·9	...	16·77
Delhi	94·5	79·8	...	16·85
Agra.....	95·0	78·0	0·19	11·89
Mainpuri.....	91·3	76·1	0·69	22·30
Jhansi	90·0	77·5	...	22·97
Cawnpore	89·2	76·9	1·95	24·08
Allahabad	89·6	75·5	0·04	17·19
Jacobabad	100·1	83·3	...	0·27
Karachi	88·0	78·0	...	3·15
Ajmer	84·6	77·7	0·17	11·08
Jaipur	92·2	77·1	0·19	24·29
Kotah	90·6	76·6	0·07	18·29
Shujalpur.....	89·5	74·5	...	19·32
Dwarka	87·3	79·3	...	21·37
Veraval	86·1	77·8	...	26·16
Rajkot	90·6	72·3	...	25·75
Bhavnagar Para.....	90·0	79·0	...	33·21
Surat	84·4	75·1	0·27	47·38
Ahmedabad.....	92·1	77·2	...	34·43
Deesa	91·8	73·9	...	14·59
Neemuch.....	89·9	72·0	0·60	18·14
Indore	87·1	72·6	0·04	23·21
Jubbulpore	89·8	72·8	3·10	27·46
Saugor	88·8	74·1	0·01	24·87
Hoshangabad	90·6	75·9	0·51	29·78
Khandwa.....	90·2	76·6	...	11·23
Akola	91·7	74·6	0·01	15·80
Amraoti	87·8	73·3	0·31	16·72
Nagpur.....	88·6	74·3	...	40·74
Chanda	85·5	74·0	0·42	32·88
Bajpur.....	88·7	74·6	1·04	32·30
BOMBAY.....	82·8	76·4	0·19	44·60
Ratnagiri.....	84·3	74·9	0·06	31·44
Mormugao	83·5	74·2	0·17	54·51
Karwar	82·7	73·5	0·32	38·46
Malegaon.....	86·4	69·6	0·86	10·97
Ahmednagar	82·1	65·5	0·09	6·29
Poona	83·0	65·8	0·12	12·33
Sholapur	86·3	70·5	...	9·16
Bijapur	86·7	68·8	...	5·71
Belgaum	76·3	65·0	0·84	57·48
Aurangabad.....	87·4	68·7	0·01	13·15
Nizamabad (Indur)	82·4	66·7	1·03	26·74
Hyderabad	84·3	69·7	2·51	14·14
Mangalore	77·3	71·8	3·45	116·54
Calicut.....	75·3	72·1	0·96	103·24
Cochin	79·7	72·2	0·70	87·10
Coimbatore	85·0	70·5	...	26·55
Masulipatam	91·8	74·2	2·55	28·94
Bellary	88·0	72·3	0·06	6·58
Cuddapah	87·7	76·1	0·14	7·05
Madras.....	86·5	75·5	0·01	9·36
Bangalore	76·8	64·3	1·31	13·77
Coimbatore	80·4	64·8	0·03	4·59
Trichinopoly	89·1	76·8	...	5·06
Nagapatam	85·7	75·7	...	4·02

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 26TH AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Slight rain. Cotton plants in flower. All crops doing well.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Cotton crop making good progress.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well (?)

Delhi.—Rain much needed generally. Foodgrains suffering from want of rain.

Agra.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Cotton plants look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants could scarcely look better. Cotton crop making slow progress. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Sometimes bright and sometimes cloudy with every appearance of falling rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain. Gingelly requires rain.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Reaowing nearly completed.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable Cotton crop excellent.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Showery. Rain much needed generally.

Sholapur.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Cotton sowing making good progress. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 26th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Night temperature is in slight excess at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen except in the extreme southern districts; Agra has had 0·19" Mainpuri 0·69" and Cawnpore 1·95". Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north-western districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Allahabad. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana Jaipur has had 0·19" and Ajmer 0·17". Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Bikaner. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Local rain has fallen in west Central India and south Gujarat; Neemuch has had 0·60" and Surat 0·27." Skies are lightly clouded on the Kathiawar Coast and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen except in the extreme western districts; Jubbulpore has had 3·10", Hoshangabad 0·51", Amraoti 0·31", Chanda 0·42" and Raipur 1·04". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division and at Akola.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0·10"; Mormugao 0·17" and Karwar 0·32". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad, and local rain in the south Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0·86", Poona 0·12", Belgaum 0·87", Nizamabad 1·03" and Hyderabad 2·51". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in south Hyderabad. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase in the area of rainfall to-day. Nearly general rain has fallen on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the north Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces with the exception of the extreme western districts, the United Provinces with the exception of the extreme southern districts, east Rajputana, Mysore, south Hyderabad and the adjacent parts of the north Madras Coast. Rainfall has been local in west Central India, south Gujarat, the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the east Central and south United Provinces, local rain over the west of the United Provinces and of the central parts of the country, the southern half of the Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and on the north Madras Coast, and some showers in east Rajputana and south Gujarat and possibly south-east Madras.

POONA RACES.

Fifth Extra Meeting.

Tuesday, August 27.

HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m. on 25 August

THE SUMMER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Victo, 9·0	Lord Merv, 7·12
Socialist, 8·12	Sperry, 7·11
Elser, 8·11	Pincher, 7·11

MEN AND MATTERS.

The changes which have taken place in the Cabinet within little more than six and a half years, since Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman formed his Ministry in December, 1905, have left only two men in the offices which they occupied at that time, namely, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Burns, who has now been at the Local Government Board for a longer period than any of his predecessors. Of the other eight original members of the Cabinet, all but two have changed once, Lord Morley has changed twice, and Lord Crewe has changed thrice, having been successively Lord President of the Council, Lord Privy Seal, Secretary for the Colonies, and Secretary for India. Including Sir Rufus Isaacs, there are now ten Cabinet Ministers who were not in the original Cabinet of December, 1905, and eleven whose names have disappeared from the Cabinet. Of this latter number four have died, four have retired into private life—Lords Elgin, Carrington, Loreburn, and Fitzmaurice—one has become an Ambassador (Mr. Bryce), one the Governor-General of a Dominion (Lord Gladstone), and one the Governor of Madras (Lord Pentland).

The Master of Elibank will not be the only member of the House of Lords with a father upon the scarlet benches, though his will be the sole case in which father and son are opposed in politics in either branch of the legislature. On the Ministerial side of the Upper Chamber sit Lord Winborne and his eldest son, Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, while opposing them are Lord Scarsdale and his heir, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, who was elected as an Irish representative peer, and remains one of that group, despite his Imperial title. There are at least two cases of brothers sitting together in the House of Lords. The Marquis of Lansdowne's voice and vote are counteracted by those of his brother, Lord Fitzmaurice; while Viscount Hardinge has since 1910 had a brother in the person of the Viceroy (Lord Hardinge of Penshurst), though the latter of course has made few appearances in the Chamber. The two veteran Canadians, Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephen, are cousins, and it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that half the House is related by marriage. The peers who have sons in the elected Chamber, would also make a long list.

The Master of Elibank, whose impending retirement from the political stage is announced, is the first Master to play a very prominent part in Parliament since the Act of Union. Before that event the term Master was something more than a mere title of courtesy, for its holders were, it appears, entitled to sit and vote in the Scottish Parliament in the absence of their fathers. Even, on occasion, they sat and voted along with their sires. In former days the title of Master was adopted in some cases by the eldest sons of Scottish Earls, as will be seen on examining, for example, the line of descent of the Earls of Crawford. But the son and heir of the Earl of Crawford is to-day styled Lord Balcarres, and so in the case of other earldoms. The designation is now, in fact, only borne by the sons and heirs of Scottish Viscounts and Barons. In the case of such Baronies as the still existing Baronies of Gray and Napier, which may be held by females, there have been such persons as the Mistress of Gray and the Mistress of Napier.

By becoming a peer on his own account the Master of Elibank ceases to suffer from a disability which he formerly lay under when he was merely the eldest son of a Scotch peer not having a peerage of England or Great Britain or the United Kingdom, and not being accordingly a lord of Parliament, although a peer of the realm. In these circumstances the Master of Elibank on succeeding to his father's peerage would have immediately vacated his seat in the House of Commons, but would not have become a member of the House of Lords, and would not as a Radical have had much chance of election as a Scottish representative peer. Hence he would have been practically excluded from both Houses.

There is a fine academic flavour about all the three appointments in the ranks of the judiciary. Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton was Senior Wrangler and Fellow of his College; Mr. Justice Hamilton was Scholar of Balliol and Fellow of Magdalen; the new puisne, Mr. Rowlatt, was Fellow of King's and has a pretty mastery of the dying art of Latin versification. The new judge, however, is not merely a scholar and a man learned in the law, but has had a more practical experience of all sorts of work than some of his predecessors in the office of Attorney's "Devil." He has been a busy circuiter, and began his legal career with hard work in the minor courts. He brings up the number of Oxford circuit judges to three, at which stood till the resignation of Mr. Justice Jelf; and his elevation adds to the record of a circuit which could already reckon in its ranks of living celebrities an ex-Lord Chancellor (Lord Loreburn) two ex Secretaries of State (Lord Llandaff and Mr. Lyttelton), the Common Serjeant, two judges (Darling and A. T. Lawrence), to say nothing of the achievements of earlier generations.

An interesting fact in connexion with the new judge's career is that not so many years ago his pupil-room was so full that he could not find space for Mr. John Simon, who thereupon betook himself to the chambers of another eminent Oxford Circuit Junior, Mr. R. B. D. Acland, now K.C. and Judge-Advocate of the Fleet. A few years passed, and Mr. Rowlatt was sitting behind his would-be pupil, now Solicitor-General, and prompting him; and now "time has brought in its revenges" again, and Mr. Justice Rowlatt will soon be able to rule against "Mr. Solicitor's" arguments. Mr. Justice Rowlatt's promotion is well deserved, and will meet with the approval of the Bar, by whom he is regarded as a very sound and capable lawyer.

Mr. Percy Illingworth, who succeeds the Master of Elibank as Chief Ministerial Whip, bears a name which has long been respected at Westminster as that of one of the great Liberal families of Yorkshire. Mr. Illingworth himself is a comparatively young member of Parliament, but his relatives have figured at Westminster for close upon half a century. His maternal grandfather was Sir Isaac Holden, the inventor of lucifer matches, and the great woolcomber, who entered the House of Commons in 1865, as member for Knaresborough, a constituency in which he was succeeded by a son-in-law, Mr. Illingworth's uncle. The latter subsequently represented one of the Bradford divisions, having as a colleague Sir Isaac's son, who is now Lord Holden. Mr. Illingworth, who is a year older than the Master of Elibank, had the unusual experience of being first returned to Westminster for a Unionist seat without opposition, though he had unsuccessfully fought the division at the preceding election, when he was only just defeated. It is only since 1910, that he has been in the Whips' Office, after having spent a few years as an unpaid Parliamentary private secretary to Mr. Birrell. Mr. Illingworth, who is now chairman of the Yorkshire Liberal Federation, was called to the Bar before embarking upon a political career, and saw service in South Africa with the Yorkshire Yeomanry. In his younger days he was a fine oar and a famous football player.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality, and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay during the 24 hours from 6 a.m., on the 25th August to 6 a.m. on the 26th Aug.:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	7	6
Total mortality from all causes...		90
Same date last year.....		77
Small-pox	1	1
Cholera	3	3

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

WHAT DYSPEPTIC PEOPLE SHOULD EAT.

A Difficult Problem with an Easy Solution.

The famous proverb, "one man's meat is another man's poison," applies with peculiar force to the dyspeptic, and the same is true with regard to the drugs ordinarily prescribed for indigestion.

Fasting has, of late, been greatly advocated in these cases, but it is by no means always a safe course to adopt, as it necessarily weakens the patient who has to subsist on his own tissues, while his digestive organs get the complete rest which fasting ensures.

The chief thing is to discover a means of feeding which combines the greatest amount of nourishment with the least strain on the digestion; in other words, food which requires a very small quantity of gastric juice to dissolve it and can be acted upon without much movement of the stomach, while, when absorbed, it must be readily assimilated to make actual flesh and blood.

All these qualities are forthcoming in Sanatogen, whose reputation has advanced by leaps and bounds throughout the whole of the civilised world. It has done this thanks, primarily, to the way in which doctors have prescribed it, and the enthusiasm they have displayed in speaking of its merits. In the second place, those who have had their health restored by its means have told their friends about its revitalising and recuperative properties, as well as the ease with which it is assimilated and the remarkable sense of satisfaction it gives almost immediately after it has been swallowed. These sensations are of immense importance to the dyspeptic, who is so apt to suffer from pain after a meal that he frequently refuses to eat rather than undergo the torture which eating involves.

WHY THE SOLUTION IS EASY.

Sanatogen's remarkable effects are due to its composition as well as to its quality. It is a powder of such exceptionally fine character that it is impossible for it to irritate the delicate lining of the stomach even when that lining is inflamed or ulcerated. Moreover, it is composed of the body-building part of pure cow's milk, chemically combined with that form of phosphorus which is found in the nervous system and tissues generally. The nutritive elements in it have been proved by the most eminent authorities in the world to be more easily absorbed than those of any other preparation known to Science.

In many forms of indigestion there is an excessive loss of phosphorus salts from the system. Much modern dyspepsia is the result of overstrain of the nervous system, due to the onerous conditions of life, worry and excitement of all kinds, so that the nervous system becomes exhausted and is not able to supply the needed force for the mechanism of digestion to be carried on perfectly. In this way, again, the stomach becomes more enfeebled and digestion is further ruined. By means of the phosphorus in Sanatogen, however, the nervous system is completely restored to health, so that it can soon supply the tonic force which helps the stomach to recover its normal powers.

These facts go to show conclusively that Sanatogen is the preparation par excellence in the rational treatment of every acute stomachic disorder, a fact which is emphasized when it is stated that not only does Sanatogen put no tax on the stomach, but that it also helps that organ to digest other foods.

MORE DIFFICULTIES OF THE PROBLEM.

It must always be remembered that dyspepsia does not begin and end in the stomach. Dyspepsia due to faulty secretion in the intestines is quite as common, and may induce as much suffering. In this latter case, too, Sanatogen exercises a power for good which cannot be exaggerated, for, by being all digested in the stomach and leaving no waste, it enables the intestines to recover their tone through the prolonged periods of rest it enables them to enjoy.

No more striking testimony could be given to the value of Sanatogen for dyspeptics than is furnished by the following statement of a well-known medical man:—"I used Sanatogen in a case of chronic dyspepsia in a patient aged seventy seven years with very good results. Pain and nausea disappeared, and powers of assimilation increased."

Another doctor writes:—"I gave Sanatogen to a patient in a condition of extreme debility due to indigestion. It bridged her over this to a condition of convalescence, and her ordinary diet was taken with advantage."

That is always the dyspeptic's great desire—to be able to take his ordinary diet with advantage and without pain. Sanatogen ensures his being able to do this.

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

THE HEDJAZ.

Fund Needed for Indigent Pilgrims.

The following Press note has been issued:—

His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, acting on the reports received from the British consular authorities at Jeddah, has urgently represented the necessity of taking effective measures to prevent the annual recurrence of the scandal and miseries involved by the stranding at Jeddah, towards the end of the return pilgrim season, of large numbers of destitute Indian pilgrims. The Government of India have accordingly directed that, as an immediate step in this direction, intending pilgrims should be reminded widely and urgently of the extreme desirability in their own interests of either securing return steamer tickets before leaving their port of departure, or depositing money sufficient to cover the cost of the return journey at the British Consulate at Jeddah on their first arrival there. They also desire that attention should be drawn to the instructions in this respect for pilgrims to the Hedjaz and that the Mahomedan Anjumans and Associations should be requested to warn pilgrims of the necessity of making sufficient provision for the return journey.

All District and Political Officers have been directed to give the widest publicity to the above directions, and the Governor in Council trusts that the Mahomedan Anjumans and Associations throughout India will co-operate in disseminating the information and in warning their co-religionists.

Through the generosity of Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Agent to the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, arrangements were made at the conclusion of the last pilgrim season to ship back to India some 800 indigent pilgrims, who were stranded at Jeddah, but sole dependence cannot be placed on individual efforts such as this to meet an annually recurring situation. As a body the Musalmans of India will no doubt realize their moral obligation to save their co-religionists from the hardships and miseries to which, in the absence of any organized measures of relief, they will continue to be exposed and Government have therefore requested the Haj Committee of Bombay to approach the leaders of the Mahomedan community and the Anjumans throughout India with a view to the collection of a substantial fund to be appropriated to the laudable object of repatriating indigent pilgrims from the Hedjaz. The Governor in Council desires to express his earnest hope that the appeal of the Committee will meet with a wide and liberal response.

The proposal to extend to Indian pilgrims the system of compulsory return tickets already in force in other countries which participate extensively in the Haj pilgrimage, which seems to offer the only complete and permanent solution of the present difficulty, has again been brought pressingly to the attention of Government, and they are now considering it afresh in the light of the urgent representations referred to above.

A Newcastle correspondent states that it is understood Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. have received confirmation of the placing of the order with them for a second Dreadnought for the Chilian navy. There is at present a large amount of naval work in progress at Elswick. The first Chilian battleship is under construction, and the Brazilian Dreadnought is likely to be launched early in October. The Chinese cruiser and the British cruiser "Birmingham" are also well forward.

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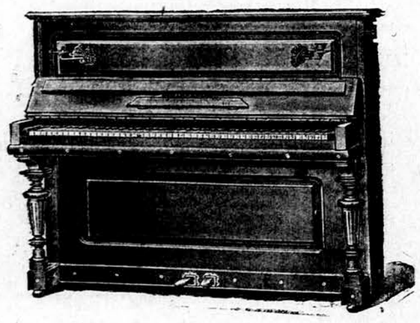

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
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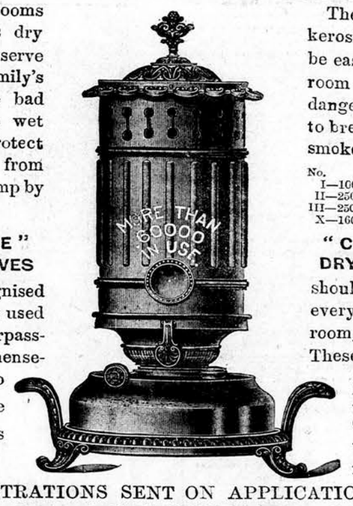

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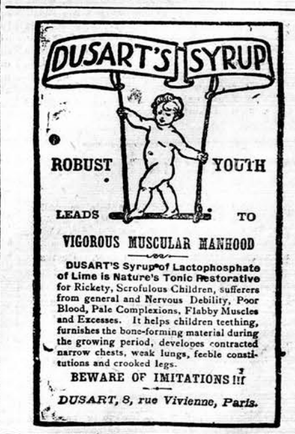

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